Bedford Inquirer.

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Poetry.

THE CELESTIAL ARMY.

BY T. B. READ.

I stood by the open casement
And looked upon the night,
And saw the westward-going stars
Pass slowly out of sight.

Slowly the bright procession
Went down the gleaming arch,
And my soul discerned the music
Of their long triumphal march:

Till the great, celestial army,
Stretching far beyond the poles,
Became the eternal symbol
Of the nightly march of souls.

Onward, forever onward,
Red Mars led down his clan;
And the moon, like a mailed maiden,
Was riding in the van.

And some were bright in beauty,
And some were faint and small,
But these might be in their greatest height,
The noblest of them all.

Downward, forever downward,
Behind earth's dusky shore,
They passed into the unknown night,
They passed, and were no more.

No more? O say not so!
And *downward* is not just;
For the sight is weak, and the sense is dim.
That looks through heated dust.

The stars and the mailed moon,
Though they seem to fall and die,
Still sweep with their embattled lines
An endless track of sky.

And though the hills of death
May hide the bright array,
The marshalled brotherhood of souls
Still keeps its upward way.

Upward, forever upward,
I see their march sublime,
And hear the glorious music
Of the conquerors of Time.

And long let me remember
That the palest, faintest one,
May to diviner vision be
A bright and blessed sun.

Miscellaneous.

SKETCHES OF NEW YORK EDITORS.

Mr. Dana thus discourses of the most prominent of New York editors, in a recent number of the Chicago *Republican*:

The largest of New York editors, in point of size, is James Gordon Bennett, while the smallest is Henry J. Raymond. Both of these men have been bold editors and yet, quite strangely, the latter has never met the touch of personal violence, while the former has been punished often and severely. Mr. Raymond exhibits a marvelous contrast between muscle and intellect. His industry, for a quarter of a century past, has been incredible, and he has the reputation of being the hardest worker in New York. In this way he has built up the *Times*.

Erastus Brooks, of the *Express*, is of a tall, nervous frame, indicating no ordinary degree of power, and yet with all his ability he has failed to build up a leading paper.

As for Horace Greely, almost everybody knows how he looks, and we need only add that he dresses much better than in former days, and the famous white coat has retired from service. We believe that the excentricities of this peculiar man are entirely unaffected, and are the idiosyncrasies of his nature. Mr. Greely has changed but little in twenty years, and wears remarkably well, considering the great amount of work he turns off daily. When we first saw Mr. Greely, he was a tall, slender youth, with a peculiar freshness of countenance, and a beautiful simplicity playing over his features. This was in 1839, when he was struggling for a foothold in the great metropolis. He has since became stouter and while he shows the marks of time, he has not put off the early marks of his character.

His chief opponent, Thurlow Weed, is six feet high and well proportioned, albeit we do not admire his style of countenance. We are glad that these two gentlemen are now united in the support of the party to which they belong.

We have thus referred to the veterans of the daily press, and may remark that during twenty years or more they have stood at their posts on daily toil with uniform industry, and in each individual case have gained in weight since the commencement. Not one has died during the term mentioned.

Among the editorial corps of New York, the public interest singles out one as an object of chief curiosity. This is Bennett. There is perhaps an excuse to be found for this, in the fact that no public man has said so much about himself as he. He has even advertised his own personal ugliness, and that, too, in the most indelicate manner. We might quote from his own columns such reference *adnauseum*, but we forbear. Mr. Bennett is seldom seen, and while other editors are open to the public, his method for years has been seclusion. We think his habit grew out of a sense of danger, arising from the bitterness of his personal attacks, and the frequent relations which followed. Mr. Bennett is understood to make no claim upon public sympathy; he has warred upon society and expects to receive whatever may come. If wealth be the great end in life, he has succeeded, since his establishment is estimated at two millions; but we doubt if this affords the expected satisfaction. In early days Mr. Bennett was tall, slender and exceedingly awkward. He has since became very stout, and is the largest, stoutest and richest of the New York editors. He is descenued from an old Scotch Roman Catholic family, was educated for the priesthood, and through a life-long scoffer of sacred things, still clings to his early faith. Of the religious preferences of the other editorial gentlemen referred to, we may add that Mr. Greely is a Universalist and Mr. Raymond a Presbyterian. Of the religious press, Mr. Prime, of the *Observer*, is a large, well built man, with quiet and unostentatious manners. This corresponds with the character of the sheet he issues, which is a pleasant, readable and useful paper. Theodore Tilton, of the *Independent*, is one of the youngest of the fraternity, and may expect something of a compliment as to personal appearance. The *Independent*, although ranking among religious journals, is highly literary in its character, and boasts in its editor a poet of no ordinary ability. Bryant of the *Evening Post*, is, as all know, the patriarch of the city press; he is venerable in appearance, and august yet cheerful manners, and bears the stamp of natuer's greatness. His associate and son-in law, Parke Goodwin, is about twenty-five years his junior, and is a good specimen of humanity.

MORE PROTECTION FOR WORKINGMEN'S LABOR.

One of the most mischievous successes accomplished in the interest of the foreign manufacturers, in their long struggle to obtain possession of the markets of the United States, is the establishment of a too general impression that the demand for the Protection of American Labor proceeds from capitalists only—that a high tariff is designed to foster investments, and not to bless workingmen—that the employing iron-masters, spinners and weavers, who ask the Government to sustain and develop their several industries, speak only for their own small and wealthy number, and that the economical question between them and the hired advocates of British Free Trade, concerns simply a class of men, already rich, who do but selfishly seek larger and larger profits. 'Tis a huge and a cruel falsehood. The capitalists petitioning Congress, with the manufacturers pleading through the Press, are but the repreeentatives and mouthpieces of millions of working people directly and indirectly dependent for their bread and their happiness upon the prosperous employment of the manuracturing capital of our country. It is their interest, almost exclusively, which is at stake in the controversy over principles of Economy, so persistently urged by the European manufacturers against American manufacturers and statesmen. It is the good of these millions which is to be decided by the issue of the struggle to break down the revenue barriers which now feebly protect them in their work of developing the Industry of the United States, and to let foreign products flood in upon them and sweep them away into idleness or to overcrowded agricultural employment.

This true relation between the Capitalists and the Workingmen—that of advocates pleading the causes of clients, of representatives struggling for the interests of constituents—has recently been conclusively shown by an eminent Pennsylvanian iron-master, Daniel J. Morrell, the Superintendent of the great Cambria Works at Johnstown, Pa. Mr. Morrell's experience and distinction in his business, with his high personal character, will command the fullest credit for all the facts and figures contained in his argument, and will enforce his earnest plea in behalf of the iron-workmen of the United States for an increase of the duties on British iron. He says:

* * * Iron-masters write and speak and memoralize on the subject of protection; they meet to discuss it, and combine to secure it; and it would seem, at a superficial view, to be a question solely between them and the Government. It is not so. They are a mouthpiece for innumerable workingmen, who through them, demand the right to labor and to live. The industry of these men has sustained, perhaps saved, the Government. They pay it, directly and indirectly, a large portion of their wages. By their aid the National credit has been maintained; and adequate protection will enable them to repair the waste of war. and to insure the liquidation of the National indebtedness. The Government is in partnership with them, and dependent upon their prosperity. It must protect them if it would protect itself. Does it do so?

I propose to show what proportion of its value every tun of American manufactured iron pays into the public treasury, and how much of this is a tax upon the laborer; and shall contrast this with the duty upon imported iron, to show the comparative regard of the Government for its own citizens, laboring for its support, and foreigners who have armed and aided a rebellion for its overthrow.

I shall endeavor, partially at least to analyze a tun of iron, to show what it represents, and how its elements affect the common weal, and are affected by the laws of the land.

It has been usual for iron-masters, in estimating the cost of a gross tun of *ordinary bar iron*, to consider it equivalent to the value of fifty days' average labor, and my observations have convinced me that this calculation is approximately correct.

My experience in the manufacture of *rails* shows that an average of about 32 days labor is expended *directly* in the production of a gross tun of railroad bars—in taking the ore and coal from the mines, and delivering the finished-iron from the mill ready for shipment. Add to this the wear and tear of furnaces, machinery, building, &c., interest on capital, and royalty for the minerals consumed, and it will appear that the estimate of fifty day's labor is not much too great, even upon a tun of *rails*, when a fair margin is allowed for profit.

Claiming no profit, and making no charge for interest on capital or for minerals, the net cost of a tun of rails may be fairly stated at forty days' labor. The natural advantages or disadvantages of location will vary this estimate somewhat; but as labor is generally less productive or more costly where nature has most lavished her favors, the actual cost of production remains nearly the same. Hence the cost of iron, in dollars and cents, depends upon the wages paid for the labor which produces it, and the value of the wages received by the workmen depends upon the cost of such articles as he needs to purchase, for himself and family. These articles are now high in price, and wages must therefore be high. The exigencies of Government affecting the currency have enhanced the cost of the necessaries of life, in the supply of which there is no competition from abroad. The price of the product of the workingman's labor should be proportionately enhanced, and thus an equilibrium maintained; and this would be the case if there were no outside interference. Unfortunately for him, foreign labor unaffected by the exigencies of our Government, and bearing none of his indirect burdens, enters into competition with him and threatens his destruction. It should also be remembered in this connection, especially by the law-makers of the land, upon whose enlightened action the welfare of the toiling millions of our people depends, that the workingman of America aims to save something, and rightfully claims that he should be able to lay aside a portion of his earnings to secure the future of his family. That he may do this, is not enough to make duties equal to direct and indirect taxes, but he must be further protected against the labor of European workmen who are compelled to toil from year to year for what will barely keep body and soul together.

That portion of the price of a tun of imported iron which stands for the wages of labor, represents coarse food, mean raiment, and worse lodging, political nullity, enforced ignorance, serfdom in a single occupation, with a prospect of eventual relief from the parish.

That portion of the price of a tun of American iron which stands for the wages of labor, represents fresh and wholesome food, good raiment, the homestead, unlimited freedom of movement, and change of occupation, intelligent support of all the machinery of Municipal, State and National Government with a prospect of comfortable old age, at ast dividing its substance with blessings among prosperous children.

Thus it is easy to see why imported iron *may* be cheap and American iron dear, for the latter in addition to its other burdens, pays an extraordinary tax to freedom and enlightment, which are usually deserving of protection.

The cheapening of American iron by competition with American iron satisfies the requirements of trade, produces a harmony of interests, a perfect equilibrium of values, and gives stability to all the pursuits of industry. The cheapening of American iron by competition with imported iron is degradation of the national life, derangement of national business and a disaster to the National Government.

In times of great depression in this country labor has fallen to an average cost of 75 cents per day, and rails could then be produced at a net cost of $50 a tun; but, taking the average of labor at $2 per day, the net cost would be $80 per tun, the calculation excluding direct tax, interest, royalty and profits.

The English and Welsh ironworkers receive at this time an average of about 50 cents per day, and the ironmaster who employs this cheap labor can make rails at a net cost of about $20 per tun; and he can land them in this country by paying a duty but little greater than the direct tax paid by the American maker, whose product has been further enhanced in cost by heavy contributions to the treasury in the form of indirect taxes.

It is difficult to fix the precise amount of indirect tax paid on a tun of rails by the workingmen, but I offer the following approximate estimate, based upon long-continued and careful observations. I have assumed that 32 days' labor is expended directly in the production of a tun of rails, and that 8 more are further expended for the materials and supplies consumed and used, and which are the product of labor elsewhere than at the works. Assuming, therefore 40 days' labor as the number expended, directly and indirectly, on the production of a tun of rails, 7½ tuns will be the annual production of each hand, or 133⅓ men are employed in making 1,000 tuns of rails. Including the miner, the milman, the mechanic, the clerk and the manager, with the day-laborer, the experience of iron-masters will bear me out in saying that this labor cannot be obtained now for much less than the average of $2 per day. Believing this to be a safe estimate, we find that every tun of rails costs $80 in wages of labor. At least four-fifths of this sum, or $65 out of $80, are expended in living as soon as earned, and it is possible to tell very nearly for what it is spent, and what revenue the Government derives from this source upon a tun of American iron, which of course it could not receive if the iron was manufactured abroad.

The following statement is made up by a careful comparison of the purchase of different grades of workmen, and while it is not pretended that perfect accuracy has been obtained, I feel certain that the widest observation and most minute scrutiny will not convict it of material error:

TABLE SHOWING THE INDIRECT TAX PAID BY LABOR ON A TUN OF RAILS.

Articles Taxed.	Value.	Tax.
Sugar	$2 00	$ 30
Coffee	90	10
Bucket, Tubs, &c.	50	2.4
Syrup	1 50	8
Matches	6	2
Tea	1 50	25
6 lb Soap	1 00	7.2
Vinegar	50	2.
Brooms	60	2.7
Carb. Oil, Gas, Candles, &c	50	7.
Hardware, Queensware, &c	2 00	40.
Pat. Medicines, Physicians' Fees. &c	1 25	15
Musiins	2 50	12
Hosiery. &c.	80	10
Checks, &c.	50	2.6
Calico and Ginghams	3 75	18.3
Cloths, Cassinets & Flannels	3 75	17.
Manufactured Clothing	2 00	12
Boots and Shoes	4 00	24
Beef, Pork, and other meats	10 00	3
Taxes, Stamps, &c.	1 00	15
1 gall. Whisky	4 00	2 00
1 gall. Beer	40	3
1 lb Tobacco, smoking	60	35
1 lb Tobacco, chewing	1 00	40
Cigars	75	25
Sundries	2 64	15
Total	$50 00	$5 83

Articles not Taxed.	
Rent	$4 00
½ barrel Flour	5 00
Butter and Cheese	2 00
Lard	20
Vegetables, Eggs, &c.	4 00
Total	$15 20
Not Taxed	$15 20
Taxed	50 00
Total	$65 20
Amount of Tax	$5 83

It will be seen from this statement, that, of the $65.20 expended by the workmen, $15.20 are untaxed, and that $50 pays $5.83 to the Government. Lest you may think the estimate of one gallon of whiskey to a tun of iron is extravagant, it is proper to state that upon examining the freight-books of the railroad company at this station, I find that for the last five years there have been received here by the retailers of liquor more gallons of whiskey than we have produced tuns of rails, including both re-rolled and new iron. In 1864, there were over 1,000 barrels, or 40,000 gallons of whiskey brought here by rail. What came in wagons from the numerous distilleries in Somerset and Westmoreland counties was more than equal to all that was taken to the country for consumption, and it would be safe to say that nine-tenths of that drank in our town was consumed by those employed in the works. The calculation as to beer, tobacco, and cigars, is also based upon actual sales of the articles to workmen, and is under, rather than over, the true consumption of those heavily taxed articles by iron-workers will be sustainkd by all manufactures who have investigated the matter.

It may be said that the workmen would be better without them, and while admitting this, we claim that they are no less a source of income to the government at the expense of the manufacturer, who has to pay in their increased cost increased wages. In fact, the whole amount of this indirect tax paid by the laborer is laid upon and swells the cost of the turn of rails.

As a conclusion of the whole matter, let me now briefly present the sum of direct and indirect taxes paid by the American laborer and manufacturer, and contrast it with the duty upon foreign rails.

TABLE SHOWING TOTAL DIRECT AND INDIRECT TAXES ON A TUN OF RAILS.

Tuns.	Rate.	
Pig Iron	1.43	$2.40	$3.43
Coal	7.72	06	47
Rails	1.00 — 3.60	3.50	$7.50
Add 12 per cent to make gross tun			90
			$8.40
Indirect tax paid by laborer			5.83
Indirect taxes paid by manufacturers: Tax on Incomes, Stamps, Licenses, Oil, Steel, Brass Castings, Machinery and Repairs, Bricks, Gum and Leather Belting, Freights, and the innumerable other items connected with manufacture and sale of iron, add at least two dollars more			2.00
			$16.23
Import Duty on Tun 2,240 lbs			15.68
Excess of Tax over Tariff			55

This calculation shows that the government interferes with the production of iron not to protect the domestic manufacturer, but to pay a bonus of 55 cents per tun on imported iron. If acquainted with the cost in detail of other articles of American manufacture, I could with equal ease show that similar injustice is done and that the internal tax, direct and indirect, exceeds the import duty on corresponding articles of foreign production. The American laborer, thus burdened with the multifarious incidents and responsibilities of his position as a citizen of a free country, is now engaged in desperate competition with the foreign laborer, who toils for back and belly alone. The Government, which is vitally interested in the contest, looks on indifferently, or opposes her own children. Every blow struck by the American workingman tends to the perfect restoration of Government credit and finance, and to the destruction of his own prospect of a livelihood; for every increase in value of the national currency is instantly marked by a decline in the reward of his labor, and iron is at zero, while his food and clothing are at fever heat. Resumption of specie payment, unless normally attained through a revenue policy restricting excessive foreign imports, will be the knell of American manufacturers, and the industry of the country will be buried in the same grave. After a period of suffering, suspension, and bankruptcy, manufacturing industry may again revive and struggle on with indifferent success, but there will be incalculable loss sustained, not alone by the manufacturer and his operatives, but by every business interest of the whole country. The political economist will again be saddened by seeing this great nation, the chosen champion of the Lord, blinded, and making sport for the Philistines: "Eyeless in Gaza at the mill with slaves."

It is the penalty of trusting the false Delilah, who has repeatedly betrayed it into the hands of its mortal enemies.—*New York Tribune.*

GEOFFREY CHAUCER:
The Father of English Poetry.

EVERY lover of poetry must honor the name of Chaucer, whose place in literature corresponds with that of Raphael in painting and Michael Angelo in Sculpture. He was born in London in the year 1328. He married a sister of Catherine Swinford, who was the wife of John of Gaunt, and maid of honor to Philippa, the queen of Edward III. Of course this connection attached the poet to the Lancastrian party; with whose vicissitudes his fortunes were involved. During the reign of Edward his successes were at flood. When he was thirty eight he received from the king a pension equal to fifteen hundred dollars a year of our money—a large sum for those times. In these days he tells us, he was "fat and jolly," and knew no want. But his fortunes changed with the changes of government.

During the reign of Richard II., Chaucer was involved in great disasters. In 1388, at the age of sixty, we find him a political prisoner in London, his pensions and his prosperity alike gone. But the next year, John of Gaunt, the Duke of Lancaster, returned, and became once more his steady protector; and from this time until his death in the year 1400, his prosperity continued to increase. He died on the 25th of October, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Few poets have commenced to write at an earlier age than Geoffrey Chaucer; and few, certainly, have continued to write at a more advanced one; for he began his greatest work, *The Canterburg Tales*, when he was in his sixty-sixth year. His first poem of note was the *Court of Love*, published when he was nineteen years of age. His *History of Triolus of Cresscide* was the delight of Sir Philip Sydney. *The Flower and the Leaf*, modernized by Dryden, was pronounced by the poet Campbell "an exquisite piece of fairy fancy." Pope modernized, also, his *House of Fame*. But the glory of all these is obscured by the last and greatest of his works.

The Canterbury Tales are the adventures of twenty nine pilgrims, who met at an inn in Southwark, on their way to the shrine of Thomas a Becket. Each pilgrim tells his own story. Chaucer's poetry is essentially dramatic and picturesque. The costume and dress of the Canterbury pilgrims—of the knight, the squire, the Wife of the Bath—speak for themselves. His descriptions of natural scenery are in the same kind of excellence with a local freshness about them which gives the very feeling of the atmosphere, the coldness and moisture of the ground.

His proud title of "Father of English Poetry" is not alone a tribute to his poetical excellence, great as that was; but because he did more than any one else to bring the English language into its present form. He wrote when that language was in its infancy At a time when all the gentlemen and ladies in the kingdom spoke only French, he chose to write in his native tongue—the grand, sturdy old Saxon—and he proved what a mine of richness it was. He delighted and instructed England, as the bright morning star of her national literature, and at the well of his thought the scholar of to day drinks with ever fresh delight.

"LAY STILL, SONNY."—A Parkesburg (W. Va.) paper says that several gentleman of the Legislature took the cars at Grafton late on the evening of the 6th ult. for Wheeling, and among the number was Mr. G., of somewhat large proportions physically, and a Mr. D., of proportional undersize. These two gentleman took a berth together, it seems in a sleeping car. The little man laid behind and the good natured, waggish Mr. G. before Mr. D. was sleeping and snoring furiously Mr. G., more restless under the legislative burdens, soon arose and was sitting by the stove when an elderly lady came aboard and desired a sleeping berth.—"All right, madam," said Mr. G. 'I took a berth with my son and can occupy my place in that berth where my boy is sleeping." Taking Mr. G. at his word, the lady disrobed herself and lay down with the boy. After a quiet repose of some time the boy (Mr. D.) became restless from some cause, and begin to kick around, to the annoyance of the old lady. So in a maternal way she patted the boy on the back and said: "Lie still, sonny; Pa said I might sleep with you." "Who are you?" said the legislator; "I'm no boy! I'm a member of the West Virginia Legislature!" It is said the old lady swooned.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND NAPOLEON III.

From the London Examiner, Oct. 28.

The statement that the American Government had served a threatening notice on that of France, warning it not to send African troops to Mexico, has been formally contradicted upon what we must presume to be authority; and the *Times*, in whose columns it first attracted European notice, argues ingeniously against the likelihood of its being true. From the first we had doubts of the rumor; but from other considerations than those which have weight with our cotemporary. The Yankee veto upon Imperial projects of aggression in the new world is a sword in the scabbard, not a sword drawn; and while there are still "upon the blade and dudgeon gouts of blood which were not so before," there is not much probability of the weapon being brandished in the air. After a long or hard fight men are either moody or exultant, but they are seldom found to be in a threatening humor. They sit down to mourn or laugh, to drink healths, or to curse their luck; but they don't in general want forthwith to begin again. President Johnson evidently feels and acts as if he knew that although the republic has cause for self-congratulation at having won the desperate fight, she has had quite enough of it for the time; and that it would be mere craziness to rush into a new conflict with any body or about anything that, with decency, can be put off.

Between six and seven hundred thousand men have been disbanded during the last four months, although the Confederate South confessedly remains restless and resentful. Preparations should be made for a return to cash payments and the punctual acquittance of 6 per cent. interest on a consolidated debt of £600,000,000 sterling. This implies necessarily the imposition of a dead weight of permanent taxes of which the people knew nothing in the days before secession and civil war. Is this a time to provoke a rupture with the greatest military power in Christendom? We think not; but we do not on that account think less of the settled determination and design to thwart steadily and sedulously, though for the present it may be silently and insidiously, the establishment of a Franco-German Imperialism in Mexico.

Our republican cousins are masters of the art of disintegrating a neighboring State, and preparing thereby for its internal collapse, or upon beckoning for armed interference when the proper time shall have arrived. Already, as we know, efforts have been undisguisedly made in various ways to encourage and facilitate emigration from the Anglo-American to the Spanish-American commonwealth. The process may not as yet have been carried on to a very palpable extent; but of the fact there can be no doubt; and of the advantages and facilities it would afford, when a convenient time for intervention should arrive, no one can effect to be unconscious. That the time will come we believe to be as certain as that midsummer will succeed Christmas. America keeps her political Christmas now with hard weather and good cheer, short days for campaigning, and long political nights wherein to recount past trials and triumphs, and to picture forth, in the sanguine blaze that brightens every household, new adventures and annexations. The Monroe Doctrine is not dead, is not disowned, is not even dormant. What might have been, had Napoleon III. reorganized the Southern Confederacy before it was exhausted and overpowered is a question it would now be useless to discuss. That he was willing and anxious to do so in concert with England is well known. Our co-operation being refused, he hesitated and forebore until it was too late to accomplish any purpose by committing himself to a quarrel with the federal Union; and thus, we rejoice to think, he threw away his only chance of seeing the exotic system of rule he had planted, root itself in Mexico. It will never take root now. All his baponet digging about it, and all his devices for irrigation with blood, will fail, as they ought to fail. Juarez may be hard pressed for a season, and Egyptians, bargained and paid for, may even cross the ocean. Lille may be made the border trap for Belgiin and other recruits, and French regiments, though decimated with disease, may be kept some time longer in that distant scene of inglorious suffering. But Maxamilian's dynasty will no more be rendered permanent or safe thereby than it is to-day. The Monroe doctrine will no more be driven out of the heads of American Cavours than the idea of Unity will be expelled from the brain of Germany. It is essentially an *idee fixe* in each case; and mere ratiocination upon the utilitarian model will pass by it as the idle wind. If Mexico does not revert to a representative government of its own, it will infallibly be absorbed into the ever-expanding Anglo-Saxon republic. And France will have acquired not even glory by the forcible setting up of a European monarchy, with pinchbeck crown and sceptre, with important treasure, and an army on loan. All these things will but serve as food for ridicule, scorn, and aversion, while their failure to assume the air or answer the purpose of reality will only incense national pride and national resentment.

ALWAYS TELL THE TRUTH.—The ground work of all manly character is veracity, or the habit af truthfulness.

That virtue lies at the foundation of every thing said. How common it is to hear parents say I have faith in my child so long as he speaks the truth. He may have many faults, but I know that he will not deceive. I build on that confidence. They are right. It is lawful and just ground to build upon. So long as truth remains in a child, there is something to depend on, but when the truth is gone, all is lost, unless the child is speedily won back again to veracity. Children, did you ever tell a lie? If so you are in imminent danger. Return at once, little reader, and enter the stronghold of truth, and from it may you never depart.

TO YOUNG MEN.—How, after the duties of the day are over, do you employ your evenings? This is a question of importance. If you have no regular employment, no fixed pursuits to engross your attention and operate as a stimulus to the mind unemployed, you must of necessity, have many leisure and unoccupied hours—intervals when time will hang heavily on your hands and suggest the necessity of some means to relieve it of its weight. The very time which is dissipated in idleness, would, if devoted to study, enable many a young man to obtain eminence and distinction in some useful art.

A DOUBLE DISAPPOINTMENT.—A Western editor apologizes to his readers somewhat after this fashion:

"We expected to have a marriage and a death to publish this week, but a snow storm prevented the wedding, and the doctor having taken sick himself, the patient recovered, and we are accordingly cheated out of both.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one half additional. All resolutions of Association, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

	3 months.	6 months.	1 year.
One square	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$10.00
Two squares	6.00	9.00	16.00
Three squares	8.00	12.00	20.00
One-fourth column	14.00	20.00	35.00
Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

THE DESERTERS' RETURN.

We shall shortly be favored in this country with the return of some hundreds, it has been said thousands of absentees. The latter have, during the last year or two, enjoyed the hyperborean breezes of Canada, or the sultry airs of the West Indies, or the damp fogs of England, or the dry atmosphere of Italy. Some have fled with but little to sustain them while away, and they have been compelled to suffer great privations in foreign ports, being at times in danger of starvation. Others have luckily had the funds to support them in ease, and they have been called travelers. But under any circumstances, these patriots who did not "leave their country for their country's good," have been in unpleasant situations abroad. They might have borne upon the brow of each, had military tribunals had their will of them the word *deserter*; as it was they concealed their shame deep in their hearts. How meanly a man must feel who has abandoned the cause of his country, either through cowardice or want of patriotism! Even when far away from his home, among strangers, who knew nothing about his derilections, he carries with him feelings of debasement. Six months have gone by since the close of the war, and yet the deserter from the draft has been kept in exile. In that time armies have been mustered out of service rebels have been taken back into favor, and much has been done towards the restoration of peace and harmony; but the deserter from the draft has been kept away from his former home, through a fear that his life, which was forfeited by his flight, might be taken. Unhappy season of delay; sociolly unhappy, peculiarly unfortunate, entailing a heavy expense, and preventing the victim from indulging in those speculations so rife at home, which a man sorrows over when he hears that others are successful in them. But at length the deserter's griefs are ended. The government has determined to be generous with him. It has been resolved that there shall be no more prosecutions for deserting, or for any offense against the draft laws. So let the self made exiles come; let them sneak back quietly and take their old places if they are not already filled. But let them also reflect upon their trespasses, and if it is possible for them to excite a generous emotion in their selfish hearts, let them determine to be worthy of the kindness which they have received, and that henceforth their steps shall be guided by patriotism and not by party.

DAMASCUS.

Damascus is the oldest city in the world. Tyre and Sidon have crumbled on the shore Baalbec is a ruin; Palmyra lies burried in the sands of the desert; Nineveh and Babylon have disappeared from the shores of the Tigris and Euphrates; Damascus remains what it was before the days of Abraham—a centre of trade and travel, an island of verdure in a desert, "a predestinated capital," with martial and sacred associations extending beyond thirty centuries. It was "near Damascus" that Saul of Tarsus saw the "light from heaven above the brightness of the sun;" the street which is called Strait, in which it was said "he prayeth," still runs through the city. The caravan comes and goes as it did a thousand years ago; there is still the sheikh, the ass, and the waterwheel the merchants of the Euphrates and the Mediterranean still "occupy" these "with the multitude of their waiters." The city which Mahomet surveyed from a neighboring height and was afraid to enter "because it is given to man to have but one paradise and for his part he was resolved not to have it in this world," is to this day what Julian called "the eye of the East." as it was in the time of Isaiah "the head of Syria." From Damascus came the damson, our blue plums and the delicious apricot of Portugal called damasco; damask, our beautiful fabric of cotton and silk, with vines and flowers raised upon a smooth bright ground: the damask rose, introduced into England in the time of Henry VIII.; the Damascus blade, so famous the world over for its keen edge and wonderful elasticity, the secret of the manufacture of which was lost when Tamerlane carried off the artists into Persia; and that beautiful art of inlaying wood and steel with silver and gold—a kind of mosaic engraving and sculpture united called damaskeening, with which boxes and bureaus, and swords and guns are ornamented. It is still a city of flowers and bright waters; the streams from Lebanon, the "rivers of Damascus," the "river of gold," still murmur and sparkle in the wilderness of "*Lyriah gardoue.*"

THE FITNESS OF THINGS.—Did anybody ever reflect how living in such a country as Australia, for instance, must upset all one's established ideas about the fitness of things? Whatever previous experience of the points of the compass a man may have had, is here reversed. The sun no longer shines from the southern half of the heavens, but from the Northern. The old rule in the school geographies, "Turn your face to the sun, and you will have the west at your right hand and the east at your left," must be expunged from his memory. The Australians go "down North" to

The Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, NOV. 24, 1865.

☞ Our readers will observe that our usual editorial matter is omitted this week in order to make room for the evidence in the Reed trial now going on in Court. We give the evidence on the part of the Commonwealth this week to be followed next by that of the defence.

OUR IRON MANUFACTURES.

On our first page this week will be found an able article from the pen of D. J. Morrell of the Cambria iron works, on the condition of the iron manufactures of our country, the cost of production, the internal revenue tax, the duties on foreign iron, &c. All who feel an interest in the development of our manufacturing resources will find this article worthy a careful perusal. It shows most conclusively that our iron manufactures are not only without protection but that there is an actual premium on foreign iron. And is corroborative of what we have before stated that the premium upon specie is the only thing that enables our manufactures to go on, and that unless Congress either reduces the internal revenue tax or increases the duties on foreign iron, our manufactures will be utterly destroyed as soon as gold comes down to par.

A LEAK DETECTED.

Postmaster General Dennison, in reorganizing the postal service South, has offered us a clue to the manner in which the service in that region was always a losing one for the government. To render the matter clear, we append an official statement showing the mail service at the South, its present cost, and the saving as compared with the same service prior to the war:

States.	No. of miles of service.	Cost.	Saving.
Virginia	2192	$102,337	$118,780
West Virginia	760	12,686	4,098
N. Carolina	2088	44,843	51,626
S. Carolina	1798	68,904	97,777
Georgia	1788	74,255	92,250
Florida	408	15,948	8,273
Alabama	1514	55,971	133,582
Mississippi	1110	84,973	35,098
Arkansas	1707	30,475	76,406
Louisiana	2047	74,858	151,592
Texas	2630	89,597	77,997
Tennessee	1320	52,752	49,317

The whole number of routes restored is 241, comprising 18,553 miles of service, and the cost is $895,796 less than the contracts for the same service in existence at the breaking out of the rebellion. Commenting on these statistics, the *North American* says that the whole of that amount was taken out of the National treasury without any justification, and through the connivance of the Southern politicians who controlled Congress and the Administration. The mode of cheating is thus explained. Where a mail route branched off from a main route of travel the contract was made, not from the starting point of the branch, but so as to cover the whole of the main route, which was paid for thus as many times over as there were branches starting from it. Of course the politicians who managed this fraud must have regularly received their shares of the plunder. The Postmaster General estimates that the mail service at the South, as now organized, will be self supporting. If the rebels can succeed in proscribing the circulation of loyal papers again, as they are now trying to do, and keeping the negroes and poor whites in the same abject ignorance as before the war, it will be a matter of doubt whether the service can be made to to pay. In view of this, the National government clearly has a right to protect the the mails and the rights of the people against the pernicious designs of the rebels, and we presume that Congress will adopt stern repressive measures for that purpose, or else refuse to appropriate money at all for the Southern Mail service.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

THE ELECTION AND THE DEMOCRACY.

Our Democratic friends were not unprepared for their defeat in the Middle and Western States on Tuesday, however good a face they managed to put upon matters during the canvass. In New Jersey they doubtless had a hope that the *vis inertiæ* might keep the State from going over to the republicans, but elsewhere they had no great expectations of success. The entirely unprincipled ccurse of the leaders of the party during the war destroyed all remnants of confidence in their recent shameless bids for a southern alliance have not mended matters, and now there are few intelligent Democrats who do not see that their organization has lost all hold upon national politics, and that there is no chance of regaining its position, upon any thing resembling the old basis.

Recognizing the forlorn condition in which the party was likely to find itself as soon as the returns should come in, the New York *World*, on Tuesday morning, gave a very significant foreshadowing, in some particulars, of the course to be pursued in case of defeat. Writing at the last moment, when the verdict was not yet made up, that able representative of the New York democrats declared that if that day's election should be carried by its friends, the Representatives from the Southern States would be admitted, the republican party divided, and the democratic party restored to its old influence. Our own estimate of the political significance of a canvass conducted as this had been, is not quite so high as the *World's*; but that paper is an impeachable witness as to the intentions of its party in case of defeat. "Suppose then," says the *World*, "we do *not* carry the election? What "will President Johnson do then? Will he "stand by his policy when Congress has con"demned it? or, will he succumb to their de"cision, and consent to have his judgment "overruled? That this question should be raised at all, as to the President's disposition to insist upon the policy which the democratic press and orators have sought to represeut as his, is in itself significant; but still more so is the *World's* method of meeting this supposed case of political defeat and presidential defection:

"The position of the democratic party has undoubtedly been peculiar. It has zealously supported a President whose election to an inferior office it only last year opposed. But his policy on the paramount question of our politics has been such as the democratic party would have dictated.....

"We take this occasion to say, that whatever may be the result of this election, the democracy will not desert the President unless he desert his principles. If he stands by his reconstruction policy, we shall stand by him. *Can* he desert it? If he pleases, yes; for the republicans have already invented for him a pretext for yielding, and have tried to put it into his mouth. This pretext is, that his reconstruction policy is only 'an experiment'; that it is not for him, but for Congress, to say how far it is successful; and that if Congress decides against it, it is his duty to submit."

Preparations for abandoning the man whom the democratic party took up at short notice could hardly be made more openly and with less disguise. If the President does not carry out his policy with the democratic interpretation, he is to be treated as abandoning that policy. If he treats the action hitherto taken as experimental and subject to revision, and not as final, in short if he holds to that reservation of the right of ultimate revision which has been set forth in all his proclamations for reorganizing the several States, then he is to be regarded as weekly accepting a present "invented" for him by the republicans. Indeed the *World* goes farther and says that in that case there will be "good "grounds to question the sincerity of his past course."

Everybody who is accustomed to observe the progress of political matters knows that such a hypothesis as this, made by our New York contemporary, is not thus put forth on the day of an election, if any hope remains of carrying the day; and that suggestions of this sort as to the possible infidelity and insincerity of a man who but yesterday was noisily applauded in the same quarter, are ominous of sudden change to a position of hostility,—presaging not merely hostility to his policy, but a bitter personal warfare against the man himself. In short this leading democratic organ virtually declares its readiness to resume the weapons of offence which it used with such zest and perseverence against Mr. Johnson down to the middle of April. Adulation and fawning were then substituted for calumny and invective with marvellous ease and celerity; and the prospect now is that they will in turn be displaced by the old style of attack with equal facility.

The democratic party have paid the President the dubious honor of conducting their campaign thus far very much as if it were a struggle for the control of his person and action; and having failed, they propose to drop him. Their pretence of great popular strength has been exposed, and the President himself has contributed to their "demoralization," by his peremptory announcement of certain conditions as requisite for the recognition of any reorganized State. They will now give him up, almost as easily as they will let General Slocum fall, the convenient but unsuccessful tool of the moment. The people of the South will learn that their hopes in the future cannot be safely built on the renewal of the democratic alliance, and thus, undeceived as to the false expectations which they had been led to form; they will, we may trust, be ready to recognize more completely and to meet more frankly and wisely the necessities which events, and not the will or influence of any party here, have thrust upon them.—*Boston Advertiser.*

FOREIGN NEWS.

The general belief in England is that the U. S. Government will not press to a quarrel the controversy in regard to the Alabama claims.

A special Commission has been appointed to try the Fenians recently arrested in Ireland It consists of 12 judges, who are to hold the court in Dublin, with power to adjourn to Cork if necessary to facilitate operations.

It is reported in England that Mr. Adams the American Minister at St. James, is soon to resign and return to the United States

Mr. Gladstone the leader of the new Gov ernment in the British House of Commons, in a recent speech in Glasgow, declared in in favor of extending the franchise to the people.

The Danish Ministry has resigned.

The preliminaries of a treaty of commerce between England and Austria have been concluded.

A new Greek Ministry has been formed under M. Delegeris.

The Frankfort Senate has again refused in decided terms to accede to the demands of Austria and Prussia.

The British Envoy in Brazil has notified the Emperor that the English Government desires the restoration of diplomatic relations between the two countries. The Emperor replied in like terms.

It is reported in Florence that King Victor Emanuel is about to abdicate the Italian throne The Pope finds a difficulty in making those terms with him personally which he would be willing to grant to a sovereign who had never raised a hand against the Father of the Church

The cholera has broken out in Leipsic, Germany.

Several cases of cholera have occurred in Woolwich Eng., none of which proved fatal.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The Missouri Legislature has appointed a committee to memorialize President Johnson to release all the Union prisoners now in confinement for offences committed during the war, on the ground that rebel soldiers, whose crimes were infinitely greater, have been pardoned.

Mr. Trumble, on the 15th instant, offered a resolution in the Tennessee Senate, declaring that Jeff. Davis and the other Southern leaders ought to suffer the extreme penalty of the law.

Gov. Hamilton has notified President Johnson that he intends calling the Texas State Convention in December.

Of the Seven rebellious States for which President Johnson appointed Provisional Governors, all except Texas have held their State Conventions and abolished Slavery.—Four of these, Mississippi, Alabama, North Carolina and Florida, have declared their secession ordinances null, and two, South Carolina and Georgia, have merely repealed them.

A petition, asking the pardon of Jeff. Davis, signed by 1,200 of the ladies of Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va., has been presented to President Johnson.

The Hon. Kennneth Raynor of North Carolina had a long interview with President Johnson on the 15th inst., in regard to the restoration of that State to the rights and privileges of tht Union.

Major-General Augur, commander of the Department at Washington, has ordered that hereafter no colored man shall be whipped under any law of Virginia, within his department.

Gen. Daniel E. Sickles is in Richmond, on an important Government mission.

DOMESTIC.

John Mitchell has sailed for Europe. He goes to Paris on a Fenian mission.

The order of Gen. McDowell, commanding the Department of California, forbidding the transportation of arms into Mexico, has caused much dissatisfaction among the friends of the Mexican Republic in the Pacific States. President Juarez's consul at San Francisco has remonstrated against the execution of the order.

Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, present Secretary of the State of New York, has been appointed U. S. Minister to Japan.

Cassius M. Clay, U. S. Minister at St. Petersburg, in a letter to Secretary Seward, advises that the importation of cattle from abroad should at once be prohibited, in order to prevent the introduction of the cattle plague into this country.

The ex-Rebel Attorney-General, George Davis, was brought a prisoner to New-York. on the 15th inst., by the U. S. steamer Memphis from Key West, Florida, and handed over to the national authorities in that city.

The body of Collector King, who committed suicide on the 13th inst., by jumping off a ferry boat between New-York and Hoboken, has not yet been recovered. Before going on board the boat, Mr. King purchased a 25 lb bag of shot, which he had secured around his neck by a cord and carried under his overcoat.

Colonel Robert Johnson has been appointed private Secretary to the President, his father.

Owing to the great cost of living in Washington, quite a number of Congressmen have engaged apartments for the next session in Baltimore, where prices are much more reasonable.

THANKSGIVING DAY IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The following is Governor Curtin's proclamation, settting apart a day for thanksgiving:

Pennsylvania S. S.—In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the said Commonwealth.

PROCLAMATION.

With feelings of the most profound gratitude to Almighty God, invite the good people of the Commonwealth to meet in their places of public worship, on Thursday, the seventh day of December next and raise their hearts and voices in praise and thanksgiving to Him, not only for the manifold ordinary blessings which during the past year He has continued to heap upon us, for abundant and gathered harvests, for thriving industry, for general health, for domestic good order and government, but also most expressly and fervently for His unequalled goodness in having so strengthened and guided our people during the last four years that they have been enabled to crush to earth the late wicked rebellion and to exterminate the system of human slavery which caused it.

As we wrestled in prayer with Him in the dark time of our trouble—when our brothers and sons were staking life and limb for us on many a bloody field, or suffering by torture and famine in the Hells of Andersonville or the Libby—so now when our supplications have been so marvelously and graciously answered, let us not withhold from Him the homage of our thanksgiving. Let us say to all, "Choose ye this day whom ye will serve, but as for us and our house *we* will serve the Lord."

Come then ye people whom He hath so helped and led—come ye war worn and mutilated men whom He hath spared to return to your dear homes—let us throng the gates of his temples–let us throw ourselves on the knees of our hearts with awful joy at the foot of His throne and and render aloud our praise and thanksgiving to Him, because he hath made the right to prevail—because He hath given us the victory—because he hath cleansed our land from the stain of human slavery—and because he hath graciously shown forth in the eyes of all men the great truth that no Government is so strong as a Republic, controlled, under His guidance, by an educated moral and religious people.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State at Harrisburg, this seventh day of November, in the year of our Lord L. S. one thousand eight hundred and sixty five, and of the Commonwealth the ninetieth.

By the Governor. ELI SLIFER, Secretary of the Commonwealth

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Louisiana Freedmen not to be left Unprotected—Anxiety about the fate of Collector King—Expected Development in the Pardon Brokerage Business—A Fort named in Honor of Major Gen. Wadsworth.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 14.

THE LOUISIANA FREEDMEN.

Commissioner Conway, of the Freedmen's Bureau who has recently arrived here from Louisiana, has had an interview with the President and Gen. Grant on the subject of freedmen's affairs in that State, and has received the assurance that these matters will not be surrendered into the hands of the Copperhead civil authorities, or into those of galvanized rebels. The military force in Louisiana is still large, and Generals Sheridan and Canby still exercise the controlling influence there. Gov. J. Madison Wells has considerably overreached himself.

RUMORED DEATH OF MR. KING.

The reported death of Preston King, and the peculiar circumstances under which it occurred, causes considerable feeling here to-night, and further particulars are awaited with much anxiety. The report that he had tendered his resignation had no foundation.

It has been stated that Preston King recently resigned his position as Collector of New York. The government, however, has received no letter from him to that effect.

PARDON BROKERAGE DEVELOPMENTS.

Lucy L. Cobb, a woman somewhat noted here as a pardon-broker, and whose apparition has become very familiar to all regular frequenters at the White House, went before the Grand Jury yesterday and made oath to the fact that Brevet Brig.-Gen. L. C. Baker did, on Nov. 8, forcibly and feloniously take from her Treasury notes to the amount of two hundred dollars; and Joseph L. Cobb, her husband, makes oath that the said party, did in like manner, take from him the pardon of one Clarence J. Howell, and a letter addressed by said Howell to Secretary Seward. It is quite likely that the Grand Jury will bring in an indictment. And if the case comes to trial, there will probably be some rich developments concerning the pardon brokerage business, especially if the lady plaintiff in this case is willing to tell all she knows.

PENNSYLVANIA FINANCES.

A correspondent writing from Harrisburg to the Chambersburg *Repository*, evidently thoroughly posted in what he writes, says: "The financial condition of Pennsylvania, as it will be presented in the official reports at the close of the current fiscal year, will be better than ever before. The debt was reduced some $800, 000 during the last year, and a large sum is still available and applicable to its liquidation. In addition to this the State has paid some $890,000 of military claims, $200,000 for transportation, $1,-800,000 of direct tax, and $750,000 for militia called out under an order of the President for which the General Government is bound by every consideration of justice and good faith. It is a most remarkable record that Pennsylvania, with all her generosity and immense expenditures to sustain the Government and defend herself, has less debt to day than before the war.—Her credit was never better.

Daring Robbery in san Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14.—About three o'clock yesterday morning two men, disguised, entered the office of the What Cheer House, where only one clerk was in charge. They knocked him senseless by a blow on the head, took the key of the safe from his pocket, and robbed the safe of $20,000 in gold. The robbers escaped unmolested, and no track of them has been discovered.

THE BOGUS EMPIRE.

Maxamilian's Mexican Monarchy Crumbling—Curious Conversation Between Drouyn de l'Huys and Mr. Dayton—Mr. Seward's Reiteration of the Monroe Doctrine—Singular Admissions of the French Minister—The Arrangements for French Troops in Mexico.

WASHINGTON, Sunday Nov. 19.

As much importance is attached to the statement of the *Independence Belge* that the evacuation of Mexico by the French troops may be looked upon as a thing decided on, in principle, it will not be uninteresting to recur to the fact, that about two years ago M. Drouyn de l'Huys said to Minister Dayton that the dangers of the Government of Maxamilian would come principally from the United States, and the sooner we showed ourselves satisfied and manifested a willingness to enter into peaceful relations with that government, the sooner would France be ready to leave Mexico and the new government to take care of themselves, which France would in any event do as soon as it with propriety could; but that it would not lead or tempt the Archduke into difficulty and then desert him before his government was settled. He added that France could not do that. Mr. Seward, in reply to this narration of Mr. Dayton, instructed him to inform the French Government that in the opinion of the United States the permanent establishment of a foreign and monarchial government in Mexico will be found neither easy nor desirrble. The United States, consistently with their principles, can do no otherwiso than leave the destinies of Mexico in the keeping of her own people, and recognize their sovereignty and independence in whatever form they themselves shall choose that this sovereignty and independence shall be manifested. It was previously declared by M. Drouyn de l'Huys, that as to Mexico. "the purpose of the French Government was to take the city, to give some kind of order to the condition of things there, repay themselves for debts, expenses, &c., and then leave the country."

The text of the convention concluded between France and Mexico to regulate the conditions of the stay of the French troops in Mexico for the purpose of establishing order and consolidating the new empire, "done at the Castle of Miramar, the 10th day of April, 1864, provides that "the French troops at present in Mexico shall be reduced as soon as possible to a corps of 25,000 men, including the foreign legion. This corps, in order to safeguard the interests which led to the intervention, shall remain temporarily in Mexico on certain conditions, among them that the French troops shall evacuate Mexico in proportion as the Emperor of Mexico shall be able to organize the troops necessary to replace them. The foreign legion, in the service of France, composed of 8,000 men, shall, nevertheless, remain in Mexico six years after all the other French troops shall have been recalled. From that moment the legion shall pass into the service and pay of the Mexican Government, which reserves to itself the right of abridging the duration of the employment of the Foreign Legion in Mexico.

It was further stipulated that the expenses of the French expedition to Mexico was to be paid by the Mexican Government, at the sum of two hundred and seventy millions for the whole duration of the expedition, down to the first of July, 1864, the sum to bear interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum. From the first of July, all the expenses of the Mexican army shall be at the charge of Mexico.

The above is given merely to show what was the originally declared purpose of Napoleon in establishing a monarchy in Mexico, and the conditions in part upon which he furnished material assistance.

Report that the Liberals have been Badly Defeated.—Cortinas Said to be Wounded and Other Generals Killed.—Denial of the Firing Upon the American Shore by the Imperial Gunboat.—Alleged Conspiracy to Murder Mejia and Surrender Matamoras.—Arrival of French Troops at Vera Cruz.—Raising of the Siege of Matamoras by the Liberals.

NEW ORLEANS, Saturday, Nov. 18.

A late Matamoras *Ranchero* claims that the Liberals have been badly cut up, and says that Gens. Pensa and Galinda were killed and Cortinas and Hinajosa and Col. Garsa wounded. The *Ranchero* denies that the Imperial gunboat *Pojoano* fired on the people on the American side. Complainiug of the support which the Liberals derive from Brownsville, it also alleges that a conspiracy was thus encouraged and hatched to murder Mejia and surrender the city. The same paper announces the arrival of a number of transports at Vera Cruz with French troops part of which would be immediately sent to Matamoras.

The Galveston *Bulletin* of the 16th, says the steamer *Alabama* from Brazos, reports while she was loading Gen. Weitzel sent dispatches by eight officers belonging to the Federal service to the French ship of war, the purport of which is unknown. She also reports that a squad of Liberals fired into the French ship which returned the fire, killing one of the Liberals.

The steamer *Pitol* sunk in the harbor on the 10th inst. Crew saved.

NEW ORLEANS, Sunday, Nov. 19.

The correspondent of the *Times* at Matamoras says the Liberals raised the siege of Matamoras on the night of the 8th, and departed to unknown regions. It was generally thought that it was only a feint to surprise and capture the city. No French troops had yet arrived at Matamoras.

The *Ranchero* says the Liberals left a number of blankets, arms, &c., and some few were caught napping. It also states that the principal Liberal force had gone in the direction of Camargo, but dispersing in different bands. The imperial cavalry pursued them for five miles. Escablo's command took the route up the river.

The arrival of the French squadron at the mouth of the Rio Grande is reported.

One Garcia was arrested at Matamoras, charged with treachery in the Cabas conspiracy and with being concerned in the shooting of Cabas, then Governor of Tamaulipas.

Rumored Mexican Intervention—Funding of Compound Interest Notes—English Officials Countenancing Piracy—Pardons to be less freely granted.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.

The New Orleans *Times* of the 5th says: In relation to rumors of naval and military preparations, &c., we have information that we are not at liberty to disclose, giving positive corroboratisn to these rumors: We hesitate not to say unless the French troops are removed from Mexico before Christmas there will be active intervention on behalf of the Liberals, and the traditional policy of the United States will be vindicated.

The *Commercial's* washington special says: Secretary McCulloch will soon again exercise the power conferred upon him by the act of March last, and offer to fund all the compound interest bearing legal tender notes at par, with accrued interest into 5-20s at a fixed price. There will be no limit as to the time for subscription.

Ex-Speaker Colfax arrived this morning. He will be serenaded to-night.

The Cherokees have disposed J. Ross, and proclaimed Downing as Chief, with approbation of our government.

Documents have been received clearly bringing home to British officials the charge of knowingly and willingly countenancing the departure of the Alabama on her piratical career. It is shown that S. Price Edwards, Collector at Liverpool, permitted her to start, after orders from the Foreign office to detain her, and that he permitted a portion of her crew to join her after the confession to the Surveyor of the port that they were going to join the gunboats.

The *Post's* special says: Reconstruction was considered in the cabinet. The President is dissatisfied with the conduct of the leading men of the South, many of whom he has pardoned.

The body of a man was found in the Hudson river to-day, supposed at first to be Mr. King, but it proved to be that of a German. The expression gains ground that the body will not be found.

Preparations for the reception of General Grant at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, on Monday, are being made, regardless of cost.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says: The President has plainly intimated that he will hereafter show greater discrimination in granting pardons.

Among the visitors at the White House yesterday was a notorious ex-rebel General, who insisted on sending up his card, with the request that the President would immediately grant him a private interview. The President returned the card, with a verbal message that he considered the request impertinent and could not accede to it.

Among the applications for pardon is Martin J. Crawford, formerly a prominent member of Congress, from Georgia; and a prominent rebel during the rebellion.

The *World's* special says there were large numbers of pardon seekers and other visitors at the White House to-day. President Johnson had given orders not to allow them in the lobbeys as he was too much engaged to see anybody. They contented themselves with inspecting the East room.

The guard of soldiers who have been stationed around the White House for the last two years, were yesterday, by order of President Johnson, removed.

The *Herald's* special says: "Telegrams were received last night by the President, General Fiske and the Freedmen's Bureau, signed by seven or eight leading influential men of Tennessee which remonstrate against the anticipated removal of the supervising officer of the above Bureau now on duty in that State, and the appointment of a civilian of the State instead.

FROM EUROPE.

Pirate "Shenandoah"--Her arrival in Liverpool--Surrender to the British authorities—Captain Waddell's statement—Oil Discoveries in England.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.

The steamship City of London and New York, with Liverpool advices of the 8th and Queenstown telegrams of the 9th, arrived at Quarantine at an early hour this morning and were detained until 10-30 for investigation.

The steamers Hecla, Nova Scotian, and City of Baltimore had arrived out.

The pirate Shenandoah arrived in the Mersey on the 6th and surrendered to the guard-ship Denegal. She is now in the hands of the naval authorities.

Captain Waddell states that the first information he received of the close of the war was on the 30th of August from the British war vessel Barracouta, and that he immediately consigned the guns to the hold and steered for Liverpool.

The *Daily News* says the Americans may be inclined to say it was only fitting that her end should be as British as her origin; but it cannot help asking how the Shenandoah has been able to pursue her course without the least interruption by the American Navy. Can it be possible that the expectation of recovering compensation from England for the losses resulting from her depredations, made the American Government less eager for her capture? If the world should come to that conclusion, it would be one of the strongest possible arguments against the admission of such liabilities as Mr. Seward is now endeavoring to establish against England.

It is stated that Captain Waddell, of the Shenandoah, has sent a letter to Earl Russell, the contents of which are unknown. The captain and crew remain on the Shenandoah.

The London *Star* says the vessel will be claimed by America, and there is no reason for refusing the request.

The London *Times* says the personal liability of the captain gives rise to perplexing circumstances, but strict justice will be done by the tribunals.

Earl Russell as Premier, and Lord Clarendon as Minister of Foreign Affairs, have been installed into office. It is expected that no material changes will be made till February.

The *Shipping Gazette* states that oil springs have been discovered in England.

The French army was to commence the evacuation of Rome on the 5th instant.

The Paris Bourse on the 5th was flat. Rentes 68f. 25c.

The Spanish Government has ordered a strict watch on the coast of Cuba, owing to the Jamaica insurrection.

The new Danish ministry has been constituted. It is inclined towards the liberal conservative policy.

Bombay, October 30.—Goods are dull. Exchange 2s. 1½d. Consols are declining.

The Very Latest.

QUEENSTOWN, November 9.—The steamship *City of Manchester, Balbec Pennsylvania*, from New York, arrived at Queenstown today.

LIVERPOOL, November 9.—The captain and crew of the privateer *Shenandoah* have been released on parole and it is believed the matter will cause no difficulty.

There is no other news of any importance

The Cattle Plague.

Minister Clay has addressed a letter to the Secretary of State, dated St. Petersburg, October 17, in which he says: "I deem it my duty to warn the United States against the importation of the cattle plague into our country. Being a farmer and feeling great interest in such subjects, I have read everything upon the subject which is accessible, and I will give you only the result of my conclusions and observations. The cattle plague is the cattle pest in this country. It is more or less prevalent, and generally kills whole herds; like cholera, it is both contagious and infectious. By those terms I mean to say it is communicated from one animal to another by physical imposition of the virus upon any animal from any object containing the virus and also that the virus may be carried in molecules in the air, and thus produce the disease. It evidently did not originate *de novo* in England, but was carried there by ship loads of cattle from Russian Baltic ports If this theory is correct then all importations of cattle from abroad should be at once prohibited by Congress, if not otherwise possible to be prevented, and it would pay well to call Congress together for that purpose only. No ship having a cow or sheep or animal from Europe or countries having the best should be allowed to land in America without sufficient quarantine. Every disease must, at some time, having originated from a violent disregard of natural laws, and this as others; but I am of the opinion that there is nothing in the management of cattle in Great Britain or America to generate the disease. So also, no sanitary precautions can arrest it short of absolute non intercourse I believe it to be a species of blody murrain, aggravated by the marshy nature of Northern Russia and the utter disregard of all the laws of health which is shown to man and beast, especially in regard to ventilation and cleanliness, which prevails in these cold climates, where great expenditure of heat is required, and fuel and food scarce. The same causes are producing now the aggravated typhus fever here which is called outside of Russia the plague. England was warned long since of the danger of direct infectation of cattle from Russia, but failed to heed the advice. I trust our country may be more wise and more fortunate."

HE who receives a good turn should never forget it; he who does one should never remember it.

MOST of the shadows that cross our path through life are caused by standing in our own light.

Mr. Nasby waileth over Noo Gersey.

ON THE WING, Nov. 9, 1865.

Never wus I in so pleasant a frame uv mind ez last night. All wuz peace with me for often bein buffeted about the world for three skore years, at last it seemed to me ez tho forchunce, tired uv perskootin a unforchnit bein, had taken me into favor. I hed a solemn promise from the Demekratic State Central Committee in the great State uv Noo Gersey, that ez soon ez our candidate for Governor was dooly elected, I should hev the position of Dorekeeper to the House uv the Lord (which in this State means the Caputal & which is certainly better than dwellin in the tents uv wicked grocery keepers. on tick, ez I do) and a joodishus exhibition uv this promise hed prokoored for me unlimited facilities for borrerin, wich I improved, muchly.

On Wednesday nite I wuz a sittin in my room, a enjoyin the pleasin reflection that in a few days I should be placed above want, & beyound the contingies uv fortune. Wood! oh wood! that I had died then and there, before that dream ov bliss wuz roodly broken. A wicked boy cum running past with a paper wich he had brot from the next town where there lives a man who takes one. He flung it thro the window to me and past on. I opened it eagerly, and glanced at the hed lines!

"Noo Gersey-5,000 Republikin."

One long and piercin shriek wuz heard thro that house, and wen the inmates rushed into the room they found me inanymate on the floor. The fatal paper lay near me, explainin the cause uv the catastrophe. The kind-hearted landlord, after feelin uv my pockets and diskiverin that the contents thereof wood not pay the arrearages uv board, heard a hurried consultation with his wife as to the propriety uv bringin me to, he insisting that it wuz the only chance uv gettin what wuz back—she insistin that ef I was brung to I'd go on runnin up the bill bigger and bigger, and never pay at last. While they was argooing the matter pro and con, I happened to git a good smell uv his breath, wich restored me to consciousness to wunst, without further assistance.

When in trouble my poetic sole alluz finds vent in song. Did ever poet who delited in tombs, and dark rollin streams, and consumption, and blighted hopes, and decay, and sich themes, ever hev sich a pick of subjects ez I hev at this time? The follerin may be a consolation to the few Dimokrats uv the North, who have gone so far into copperheadism that they can't change their base:

A Wale!

In the mornin we go forth rejoicin in our strength—in the evenin we are bustid and wilt!

Man born uv woman (and most men are) is uv few days, & them is so full uv trouble that it's skarsely worth while bein born at all.

In October I waded in woe knee-deep, and now the waters uv afflicshun are about my chin.

I look to the east, and Massychusets rolls in Ablishun.

To the west I turn my eyes, and Wisconsin and Minnesota and Illinoy ansers Abolishun.

Southward I turn my implorin gaze, and Maryland sends greetin—Ablishun.

In New York we had 'em, for lo! we run a soljer, who fought valiantly, and we put him on a platform wich stunk with nigger—yea, the savor thereof was louder than the Ablishun platform itself.

But behold! the people jeer and flout, and say "the platform stinketh loud enough, but the smell thereof is *not* the smell uv the Afrikin—it is of the rotten material uv wich it is composed, and the corrupshun they hev placed on it"—and New York goes Ablishun.

Slocum held hisself up end sed "come and buy." And our folks bought him and his tribe, but he getteth not his price.

NOO GERSEY—ABLISHUN!!

Job's cattle wuz slain by murrain and holler-horn and sich, and not livin near Noo York, the flesh thereof he could not sell.

But Job hed suthin left—still he cood sell the hides and tallow.

Lazarus hed sores, but he hed dorgs to lick them.

Noo Gersey wuz the hide & tallow uv the Dimocrisy, and lo, that is gone.

What little is left uv the Dimocracy is all sore, but where is the dorg. so low as to lick it?

Noo Gersey wuz our ewe lamb—lo! the strong hand of Ablishun hez taken it.

Noo Gersey wuz the Aryrat on which our ark rested—behold! the dark waves uv Ablishnism sweeps over it!

Darkness falls over me, like a pall—the shadder of woe encompasseth me.

Down my furrowed checks rolleth the tears of anguish, varyin in size from a large pea to a small tater.

Noo Gersey will vote for the Constooshne Amendment, and lo! the Niggers will possess the land.

I see horred visions!

On the Camden and Amboy nigger brakesmen—and at the polls, niggers!

Where shall we find refuge?

In the North? Lo! it is barred again us by Ablishnism.

In the South? In their eyes the Northern copperhead findeth no favor.

In Mexico? There is war there, and we might be drafted.

Who will deliver us? Who will pluck us from the pit intn which we have fallen.

Where shel I go the Lord only knows, but my impression is, South Karliny will be my future home. Wade Hampton is electid Governor, certain, and in that noble State one may perhaps preserve enough of the old Dimocratic State Rites leaven to leaven the whole lump.

"I'm aflote—I'm aflote
On the dark rollin sea."

And into what harbor fate will drive my weather-beaten bark, the undersigned can not trooly say.

Noo Gersey—farewell! The world may stand it a year or two, but I doubt it.

Mournfully and sadly,
PETROLEUM V. NASBY.
Late Paster uv the Church uv the Noo Dispensahen.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.
Estate of PETER OSBORN late of West Providence township, deceased.
Letters of administration on said estate having been granted by the Register of Bedford County to the subscriber, persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement and those indebted are notified to make immediate payment.
JOSEPH FISHEL
Oct. 20, '65. Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of STEPHEN TUCKER late of Bedford Borough, deceased.
Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned, residing in Bedford Borough, by the Register of Bedford county, on the said estate. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same must present them properly authenticated for settlement.
E. M. ALSIP,
Oct. 20, '65. Administrator.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.
Estate of ADAM OTTO, late of Napier township deceased.
Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county. All persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the Estate will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.
LEVI OTTO,
Oct. 20, '65. Administrator.

SALT.
A LARGE quantity—in sacks and in barrel—wholesal and retail—at Bloody Run Station.
oct.18,'64-1y* JOHN W. BARNDOLLAR.

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To be Slaughtered in ninety days.
BEST PRINTS AT 25 CTS.
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PLUG AND FINE-CUT CHEWING
TOBACCOS and CIGARS
of the very best quality,
Together with
10001 other articles
to which we invite the early attention of all in search of
GOOD GOODS AT LOW PRICES. BUT
DON'T COME WITHOUT THE MONEY.
OUR TERMS ARE CASH,
UNLESS BY SPECIAL AGREEMENT.
Bedford, Nov. 17, 1865.:4m.

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LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART.
New Volume begins January, 1866.
The ELECTIC MAGAZINE is, as its name indicates, a selection from other magazines and periodicals. These selections are carefully made each month, from the entire range of foreign Periodicals. In this respect it is entirely unlike other monthlies, and has no rival. The following are some of the works from which selections are made:

London Quarterly,	Revue de Deux Mondes,
British Quarterly,	London Society,
North British Review,	Bentley's Miscellany,
Popular Science Review,	Cornhill Magazine,
Saturday Review,	Frazer's Magazine,
Leisure Hour,	Temple Bar,
Westminster eview,	Chambers's Journal,
Dublin University Mag.,	Edinburgh Review,
Art Journal,	London National Review,

We have also arranged to secure choice selections from the French, German, and other Continental Periodicals, translated especially for the ELECTIC, and it is hoped this new feature will add greatly to the variety and value of the work.
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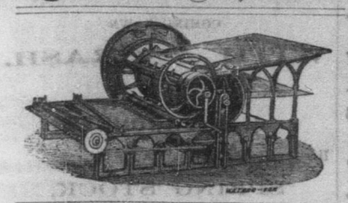

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, NOV. 24, 1865.

☞ Let it be distinctly understood that we do not deviate from our published terms. We have only the *Advertised price for* EDITORIAL NOTICES, *special notices and advertisements.* The puffing business is played out with us unless our terms, 75 cents a line, are strictly complied with, nor do we make any reduction on our advertising to accommodate our best friends. There is no use for us to establish prices if we do not be governed by them, and we shall hereafter as heretofore, know no favoritism. We hope those persons desiring to use our columns will save time by examining our terms and complying with them.—tf.

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COURT PROCEEDINGS.—The following are all the cases reached by the Court up to the time of going to press. The Reed case has been the all-absorbing theme. We publish the evidence as far as it has been received.

Commonwealth vs. John W. Beeler and Wife—Assault and battery—returned by Justice Nicodemus, on oath of Mrs. Sam Thompson. True bill; verdict guilty. The Court fined defendants ten dollars and costs of prosecution.

Com. vs. Adam Little.—Assault and battery on oath of O. Cessna returned by Justice Nicodemus. Verdict not guilty, and the prosecutor pay one-fourth the costs and the defendant the other three-fourths.

Com. vs. John P. Reed, Jr.—Charged with the murder of Jacob Crouse, on the 1st of August, A. D. 1865. Attorneys, Hon. P. Frazier Smith, of West Chester, Pa., Hon. John Cessna and John Palmer, Esq., for the Commonwealth; and Hon. David Paul Brown, Hon. Francis M. Kimmel, William Lyon and George H. Spang, Esqs., for the Defendant. The entire forenoon of Tuesday was consumed in securing a jury. The names of the Jurors are as follows: Weaver B. Cessna, Cumberland Valley; John Casteel, jr. Southampton; John Emrick, St. Clair; John Cavender, Southampton; Daniel Cypher, Liberty; Hugh Moore, Bedford tp.; George W. Horn, Napier; Peter M. Barton, East Providence; Henry Horn, Juniata; Archibald Perdew, Southampton; Daniel Fletcher, Monroe; John C. Black, Bloody Run.

Dr. J. Marbourg, called and sworn—I was in Bedford on the 1st day of August; reside opposite Mengel's; I was called from my stable; Crouse was in my office when I saw him; he was still breathing when I came in my office; he breathed about 10 minutes; he was not conscious, he died there; there was a post mortem examination; Dr. W. Watson and I made it; there was a Coroner's jury; made examination in its presence; I found that he was shot just below the left shoulder; the ball passed through the lung downward, and cut the left pulmonary artery and the aorta just below the arch. The aorta is the large artery which supplies the whole body with blood; the ball then passed down into the spinal column, into the 6th or 7th vertebra; it lodged in the spinal column; it was about one-fourth of an inch from going into the spinal marrow; the ball that entered the body caused his death; the severing of either of the arteries would place it beyond all human power to save; the ball passed very close to the heart but did not cut it.

Cross-examined—The ball entered on the left side, two inches below the left shoulder; it was lodged in the left spine; it was lodged below the line in which it entered; it indicated a stooping posture; about four inches above where it was lodged.

Dr. Wm. Watson sworn—I knew Jacob Crouse; saw him on the day of his death; I saw him at Dr. Marbourg's office; he was dead; assisted to make post mortem examination; Crouse was shot in the left breast; wound penetrating the left lung severing the left pulmonary artery, and also the descending aorta and lodged in the sixth dorsal vertebra. The course of the ball was the cause of his death; the cutting of either of these arteries would cause death; the ball passed close to the heart; within an inch and a half.

Cross-examined—It passed from above the heart; the ball passed several inches below the left shoulder; the sixth dorsal vertabra, where the ball lodged, is about six or eight inches below where the ball entered; I traced the course of the ball; it met no resistence save the tissues through which it passed; it passed direct to its lodgment; if standing erect the ball would have pursued a different course; Crouse must have been stooping when shot.

John T. Keagy sworn—I was sitting at my office window on Saturday, July 29th, and saw men on the opposite side of the street moving in the direction of Mengel's hotel; I saw several men fighting and several standing close by; I hastened out of my office and towards them rapidly; there was considerable hurrahing; defendant was there; there was no one between me and the parties until they were parted; when I got there I noticed that the parties were J. P. Reed, jr., and J. Crouse. The parties were down, at least one of them was; Crouse had his head under J. P. Reed's right arm; they were against a post; I think at times Reed was holding himself at the post with his right hand; Squire Nicodemus called out "this fighting must be stopped," and endeavored to part them; while he was doing this Reed, with his right hand was striking him under hand licks; they were then parted; Crouse remained standing there; J. P. Reed, I think, moved toward the Mengel house. Parties were getting around Crouse asking the cause of the difficulty. I was in my office again on Tuesday the 1st of August. I heard an exclamation which I took to be a warning; I turned toward my window and saw Mengel Reed standing on the curb of the pavement in front of Dr. Hickok's office door, looking anxiously in a north-eastern direction; I had scarcely noticed him until he started to run very fast in the direction which he was looking. I don't think he ran more than 20 feet; he stooped and took up a stone; he drew back, whatever it was, with an apparent intention to throw; I cast my eyes at the object at which he intended to throw, and I heard the report of a pistol, and saw J. P. Reed holding one; I did not see the flash of the pistol, but saw the smoke and then saw Crouse; Crouse was nearly erect when I saw him; he was about three seconds in sinking down; as soon as he was down, J. P. Reed went away; Mengel and J. P. Reed were 12 or 14 feet apart when Mengel offered to throw. J. P. Reed was about sixteen feet from Crouse when I saw him; Mengel was 15 to 20 feet from Crouse with his hand drawn when Crouse was sinking; Mengel and J. P. Reed were about 35 or 40 feet apart when I first saw them. Mengel Reed started before the firing of the pistol and ran as far as he did run; it was in the open street; Crouse got up on his hands and knees; he was as slow getting up as he was going down; some persons raised him and carried him to the pavement; he was carried from there to Marbourg's office; I was there for an hour afterwards.

Cross-examined—It was in the neighborhood of 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon; about two minutes elapsed from the time of my first seeing the defendent until he was taken away. The scuffle continued not more than a minute and a half; I saw I. Mengel, Esq. Nicodemus, Mengel Reed, Schell W. Reed, Val. Vondersmith, J. P. Reed, Sr. Crouse remained stationary until J. P. Reed walked by him to his own door; think one of his brothers was with him; Crouse followed him, about 8 or 10 feet in the rear of him; couldn't hear what was said; Crouse wished he had permission to go into that house, as near as I can recollect.

Re-Examined.—Reed left after the parties were parted on Saturday.

Isaac Grove sworn—I didn't see much of the fracas on Saturday; I think Mr. Crouse was standing close by 'Squre Nicodemus; J. P. Reed was standing on Mengel's pavement; I saw Isaac Mengel there; on Tuesday I heard the report of a pistol; I was near my hydrant, and facing south; when I heard the report of the pistol, Mengel Reed was standing this way, with a stone, in this position; when Crouse fell I ran to him; Mengel kept the stone drawn until I ran half way to Crouse; I think I was the second one that got to Crouse when he fell; I took him by his right hand and raised him up; he was rather on his hands and knees when I got to him; as I took him by the hand I raised him up; I said where are you shot; he endeavored to speak, and when he tried to tell me, the blood gushed out of his mouth; we carried him to Marbourg's office; Mengel was 20 or 25 feet from Crouse; I saw J. P. Reed on Saturday; I saw Isaac Mengel stripped, and Schell Reed, J. P. Reed, sr., J. P. Reed, jr.

Cross-examined—When I saw J. P. Reed he was 25 feet from Crouse; there were a number present at the fight on Saturday.

Rev. O. O. McLain sworn—I was in Bedford on the 29th day of July; I was just out from dinner; I suppose it was about one o'clock; I saw two men near the corner of the shop (the watchmaker's) whom I afterwards recognized as Mr. Crouse and J. P. Reed, defendant; some words passed that I did not hear; they commenced fighting; I am not certain which struck first; but my impression was that Mr. Reed struck first; the crowd hid them from my view; after a few moments I could again see the men; the one that was down was Mr. Crouse; Reed was striking him on the back of the head with his fist; the next thing I saw was J. P. Reed brought up to Mengel's house by some person that I don't know; he appeared to be struggling to get back; had his coat off and pants torn; I recognized no person in the crowd but J. P. Reed sr., with his coat and hat off; I saw Isaac Mengel on his own pavement; during the time the fight was going on I heard the cry kill him repeated twice; I reside in Lewistown; was here two weeks this summer boarding at the Mengel house.

Cross-examined—The fight lasted about 4 or 5 minutes; I did not see from what direction J. P. Reed, sr. came; I do not know from whom the cry came of kill him, kill him; I did not see J. P. Reed return to his father's house.

Dr. C. N. Hickok, affirmed—I was a member of the Coroner's jury; I saw the ball found. Was asked to be produced.

Wm. Middleton sworn—I reside in Bedford; in July last I worked in Shuck's shops, directly west of Mengel's; I was not at Saturday's fracas; on Monday was at work; I heard the report of pistols from Mr. Reed's lot; I dont know how often I heard the report; about 3 or 4 times; I knew J. P. Reed, defendant, a long time; I saw him on Saturday evening at Mengel's; heard him say that if Crouse would not leave him alone that he would kill him; I came from the shop soon after the killing; this conversation of J. P. Reed's that I overheard, was before the two fracases; the distance from Reed's to Shuck's shops is 250 yards.

Henry Allison sworn—I was at Shuck's Blacksmith shop on the 31st July; heard pistol firing; thought it was at Reed's lot; heard 5 or 6 shots; Shuck's shop stands west of Reed's.

John Williams sworn—I was at George Shuck's shop at work on the Monday before the murder; heard pistol firing in direction of Reed's lot, east of Shuck's shop; heard from 2 to 4 shots; Shuck's shop is on Thomas street; was not present at either of these difficulties; I know J. P. Reed on Sunday morning I was at Mengel's, and got a drink of water; heard J. P. Reed say kill him; some one said something in a low tone about J. Crouse; think it was the person facing J. P. Reed that used the words of J. Crouse.

Cross-examined—I got a drink, was at Mengel's about two minutes; 3, 4 or 5 persons were present; I heard no more; was about 9 or 10 o'clock; I think he said I kill him; I told it to Mr. Russell on Tuesday.

Alex. Agnew sworn—On the morning that Crouse was killed I was sitting on Mr. Hutton's steps and saw Crouse and Reed meet; Crouse came down Juliana street and Reed was coming up; they could not see each other; the corner kept them from seeing each other; they met almost face to face, when they did meet; they met right at the corner of Mann's store-room; I heard Mr. Crouse say "Mr. Reed;" Crouse drew off his coat and hung it on the post; I then looked at Reed and saw the muzzle of a pistol in his right hand; about an inch or an inch and a half past his breast; Crouse then stooped down and picked up a stone in each hand; Reed was going backward slowly from Crouse; Crouse following up; I kept my eye on Reed, then, all the time, until he got across the street; Reed then threw out his arm and fired; Crouse fell and I went to pick him up; Reed went away; I do not know where to; I was not present on Saturday afternoon, nor on Saturday night; the parties were 6 or 8 feet apart at nearest; Crouse was north of the crossing, and picked up the stones there; then Reed was southwest of him; Reed was at that time on the south side of the crossing; after he had passed Crouse put his coat on the post; after he put his coat on the post he picked up the stones; Reed was facing Crouse; after they had passed each other; Reed was facing Crouse all the time; Reed's back was towards his home; as soon as Crouse hung his coat on the post I saw the pistol; neither was out of my sight from the time I first saw Reed.

Cross-examined—I did not leave Hutton's until after Crouse fell; it is about 60 feet from Hutton's door to where Crouse hung his coat on the post; I did not put my eyes on Crouse after he picked up the stones; Reed was moving towards his father's house; Crouse left the post and moved about 8 feet towards Reed; I didn't see Crouse throw stones; I didn't look at him; I did not see a stone strike Reed; I was all the time watching Reed; Reed never had his back towards Crouse; Reed may have had his side exposed to Crouse as he moved homeward; I presumed Crouse was going to throw the stones when he picked them up; I saw the pistol before Crouse picked up the stones; but not until Crouse drew off his coat; I saw the pistol as Crouse was drawing off his coat; Reed was about 30 feet from his father's door; Reed moved backward after Crouse picked up the stones.

Re-examined—Crouse was lying after shot about 12 feet from where he drew off his coat.

John W. Lingafelter sworn—I am the Justice who held the inquest; there were no arms found upon the body of Crouse; have knowledge of the crossing and post; the streets are 60 feet wide; it is 10 feet from Mr. Reed's door to the bank; it is about 25 feet to Minich's door.

Dr. H. V. Bramwell, sworn—I was in Bedford on the last Saturday of July. I went up street from Dr. Watson's. The fracas was then over. Mr. Andrews was with me, up to Reed's residence. At that point we separated: I saw John P. Reed going to his own house from Mengel's. He went in alone.

John G. Minnich, jr., sworn—I did not see the fracas on Saturday: I saw the affair partly on Thursday; my office is almost opposite where Crouse fell. I heard some noise; I looked out and saw John P. Reed who had then drawn the pistol. He had the pistol aimed; I saw it just before it went off; it went off; in an instant afterwards; I saw Crouse partially fall, nearly on his hands and knees.

Cross-Examined—I could not see Crouse without leaning out of the window; After the shot I leaned over and saw him.

Mrs. Ann Riceling, sworn—I was living at Mr. Mengel's hotel on the 29th of July last; I was single then; I was in the dining room and heard a fracas; I ran out through the kitchen to the gate at the alley and saw Reed and Crouse fighting; I went within 20 feet of where they were fighting; Reed had hold of Crouse; I went back to the dining room and did not go out until it was pretty near over. Crouse was standing against a tree at the hydrant. There were several around Crouse when I first went out—John Defibaugh, Schell W. Reed and others. On Monday afternoon I heard the discharge of a pistol several times in the direction of Reed's lot.

H. Clay Dougherty, sworn—I was living at Shoemaker's hotel in July last. I was standing at Mengel's hotel between the parlor window, on the 29th with Mr. Reed; I heard some one addressing somebody with "how are you, Johnny." I saw it was Mr. Crouse; Mengel said something to him and walked out of the crowd towards him; Crouse stopped and walked towards Mengel and said he might cane him as soon as he pleased; Mr. Reed had a cane and told Crouse to come on and drew it over his right shoulder; I looked down the street and saw John P. Reed sitting on his fathers office steps; Crouse was going north when he first addressed Mengel; John P. Reed was setting about forty feet from us; I saw John P. Reed get up off the steps and come towards us where Crouse and Mengel were. He stepped between Crouse and Mengel and asked what was the matter; I don't remember what Mengel told him; he seemed to tell him something and John P. turned to Crouse; as he turned to Crouse, Crouse began to pull his coat; some words passed and John P. struck Crouse; they were about the centre of the alley when Reed struck him. After John P. struck Crouse, Mengel turned to me and asked me to hold his coat; after that they clinched. By that time there was a crowd gathered around and I lost sight of them for a short time. When I saw them again I think John P. Reed had his left hand upon his head and was striking him in the face. Crouse was down: here I lost sight of them until they were separated. I saw Squire Nicodemus, Jacob Reed, John Palmer and others there.

Cross-examined—I went with Reed into Mengel's bar-room where the fight occurred; he staid there five, ten or fifteen minutes; John P. Reed started down home, I walked down with him, as we passed the hydrant Crouse followed after Reed. As Reed was about to put his foot on his father's steps I told him Crouse was coming after him; Crouse came down to the steps and told Reed to strike him again; Reed appeared to pay no attention to what he said and went into the house; I stood on the door steps, I suppose a minute, in the meantime Crouse made the remark "that I would give Reed twenty dollars to go into a room or to go into that house;" I am not sure which. I then went into the house after Reed; I knew it was Crouse because I had heard him address Mengel before in the same language. He said it in a sneering manner: Mengel Reed did not speak first; Mengel Reed had a heavy cane; saw him with it frequently; John P. Reed came up where we were from his fathers steps; he did not take his coat off: he was within six feet of Mengel; I saw two blows pass.

Re-examined—I saw two blows struck by John P. Reed upon Jacob Crouse; Reed came up from his father's residence; there were no blows between Mengel Reed and Crouse.

Emma Leonard sworn.—I was standing at Mr. Mengel's gate on Saturday during the first difficulty; I saw Schell Reed, Jim Reed, with coats off and the father running down setting his hat on his window and then going back into the crowd where they were fighting; after the fight was over I saw Crouse getting up; he stood against the tree at the hydrant; there were about a dozen men around him.

Cross-Examined.—I live in Boydstown; I was standing at Mengel's gate; it was in the after part of the day; I saw Crouse draw on his coat just as he got up; John Defibaugh was there.

Jon. B. Cessna sworn.—On Saturday previous to the killing of Crouse I was walking up to the Court House past Miss Fetterly's store; I saw a crowd gathering in front of Mengel's; I ran up; before I got there I saw a man down; he was on his knees; I learned it was Reed and saw him strike a blow or two, but could not find out who he was fighting with; about the time it was over, defendant's father told me it was Crouse; Reed had hold of a post; Crouse had hold of Reed's leg; J. P. Reed sr. said take them apart he is biting my son; Reed sr. appeared very much excited and said don't get excited he has been abusing and insulting my boys for a long time and it must be stopped; Nicodemus was parting them, he had a hold of Crouse; I told him it was no way to part men by taking hold of the man that is down; after they were parted Nicodemus showed me where Crouse had hurt or bit his hand; Isaac Mengel seemed very much excited; I had a small cane in my hand which I always use; Mr. Mengel jerked the cane out of my hand; when I looked round he said here is your cane; I heard a number of declarations; saw a number of persons with their coats off; John Defibaugh, Joseph Reed, John P. Reed sr., H. Clay Daugherty, Schell W. Reed, all had their coats off; also heard the cry several times, "kill him!" "you have him now, beat his brains out, kill him!" some words passed between Crouse and John P. Reed sr. and Jacob Reed; John P. Reed sr. asked Crouse why he was always calling his boys "Jonny-reb;" Crouse said why was your boy in the rebel army; both Jacob Reed and John P. Reed sr. responded that he was not in the rebel army; the conversation became very animated and I thought the fight would be renewed again; Defibaugh said it was none of your (Crouse) d—d business if he was in the rebel army; the crowd began to disperse then; Jacob Reed is an uncle of J. P. Reed jr.; I was in a house near by when he was shot on Tuesday; saw about as much as others.

I saw John P. Reed, Jr. strike Crouse two or three times; did not hear him make any declaration; the scuffle lasted about two minutes. Crouse had his coat off.

I have a small cane and always use it. I have been lame for ten years.

John Minnich sworn.—I saw Schell W. Reed, on Saturday night between 8 and 9 o'clock in front of Oster's store. I heard some loud talking; Crouse and Schell Reed were together; I said let him go Mr. Crouse, he replied I have let him go; I heard Reed say it was'nt me Mr. Crouse, it was'nt me that said they should shoot; I went up to Mr. Crouse, J. P. Reed came up at this moment and caught Crouse by the neck and hair and I caught Reed; Reamer came and caught me and said what is going on here? I told Reamer that I was trying to part (them) Reed and Crouse, that Reed had come and jumped on Crouse when he had his back to him; Reamer pulled me away and that was the last I saw of them; he jumped upon Crouse from behind; Schell Reed had only got a few steps away when J. P. Reed jr. came up and seized Crouse.

Cross-examined.—I saw Crouse have hold of Schell W. Reed; I was about 8 feet off; I had just come out of Oster's store; there was no crowd there then; didn't see the condition of the young man; Crouse said Schell had said they should shoot him; replied that he did not; I couldn't say that Crouse wasn't beating Schell when John P. Reed came up; It was after night; his brother J. P. Reed could not have been very far off; he was there almost immediately.

Re-Examined.—Schell Reed just moved away a few steps when John P. Reed jr. came up; Schell was going away when John P. Reed jr. arrived; he may have been out of sight.

Martin Millburn sworn.—Saturday night I was setting in front of Major Rupp's door and I heard some one hollow across the street near Lentz's shop; I went over; found two men together; the one had the other by the hair; the one had been on his knees seemingly and the other on his back; some one had a hold of J. P. Reed jr. by the body; Crouse was below; Mr. McMullin was the man who had a hold of Reed; when we loosened Reed's hands from Crouse, I give him a little push and he fell down into the gutter; it was on the Northern side of Pitt street when I heard the noise; it is about 100 yards from Reed's house.

Cross-Examined.—It was early in the evening; Reed had his coat on; did not hear a word pass between them; I did not see him afterwards.

Col. Alex. Compher sworn.—I happened to be in Bedford at Grove's Hotel; Grove said there was a fire up at Mengel's; I went up; it was a fight; several persons had their coats off; heard John P. Reed sr. say any man who said that his son was in the rebel army was a liar; I said he was there and I could prove it, and told him that I had heard Mengel Reed say that he was in the fight at Gettysburg.

Jacob Anders sworn.—I was in Bedford on Saturday of the fracas; I walked up street with Dr. Bramwell from Dr. Watsons; there were excitement; we walked along until opposite Reed's dwelling, then we stopped, at that time the windows in the upper part of the house were filled with ladies importuning some one in the street to come in; I saw a young man who was pointed out by Dr. Bramwell as as John P. Reed jr. just as he stepped upon the step of the door he said "I will blow his heart out!" he then went in.

Cross-Examined.—It was in the afternoon about 1 or 2 o'clock; ladies said "do come in, do come away." the man pointed out to me by Dr. Bramwell was the prisoner; he was then taken into their room.

Jacob Z. Over sworn.—When I got to the scene of action on Saturday, Crouse was standing at the hydrant, he had a wet handkerchief in his hand wiping his face; Crouse lives on Penn street, three doors above the Lutheran church; Dr. Watson's office is on Pitt street; if I were going to his office from Mr. Crouse's residence I would pass down Penn street to Juliana street, then down Juliana to Pitt street and then down Pitt street to Dr. Watson's office; Crouse had a family of four or five children.

Mary Moore sworn.—I was at Mengel's on Saturday during the fight; it commenced about the dinner hour; I heard the cry give it to him in the first place and afterwards saw them fighting; John P. Reed jr. had Crouse down; Reed was on top: on Monday afternoon I heard a pistol firing in Mr. Reed's yard; sometime in the afternoon, about 3 o'clock I heard three or four reports.

John Defibaugh sworn.—I was at Mengel's on Saturday afternoon after the fight was over; I saw John P. Reed jr. there; heard him say something about shooting, but don't know what; heard pistol shooting in Reed's yard on Monday afternoon; I thought it was in Reed's yard.

Cross-Examined.—I do not know who was in the yard; do not remember who was present.

William C. Kean, sworn—I was working in the Inquirer office on Saturday the 29th of July; heard some noise in the street; saw two men fighting near the locust tree; they were down; I went over; heard some one or more persons hollow out "now you have got the son of a bitch, kill him." At that time Crouse was rising with a man on top of him whom I learned to be Mr. Reed; I do not know Mr. Reed; I was in the neighborhood of the fight ten or fifteen minutes. Squire Nicodemus parted them.

Cross-examined—I saw Crouse go down the street.

Scott Dibert, sworn—I was working in the INQUIRER office on that day; heard a noise and went out and saw a fight; went across the street; didn't know who they were; the crowd gathered around and I stood back; heard Mengel Reed say kill the d—d son of a b—h; he had a cane in his hand. I left.

Cross-examined—I was there about three mimutes; did not know the parties; did not see Reed the elder; Mengel Reed made the exclamation while they were fighting; saw Isaac Mengel; was standing along side of Mengel Reed at the time.

George Gray, sworn—I did not see any of these fights; on Sunday after the fight I was setting in Mengel's bar-room with John P. Reed and others, J. P. Reed said he wasn't going to fight Crouse fair any more, that he wasn't going to hammer his fist up upon his head.

Cross-examined—It was before church on Sunday morning. Did not know the persons present.

Charles Smith, sworn—I was in front of Reamer's drug store in a carriage at the time of the shooting; first attracted my attention by screaming; I turned my head to the left and saw Reed fire; the pistol was raised when I saw it; saw Crouse fall. I was west of Reed at the time of firing; Reed's house was south-west from John P. Reed; my side was to John P. Reed when I heard the ladies screaming; I did not see Reed until I turned round; I had not seen Crouse before.

Cross-examined—Heard the pistol a little after the shrieks of women; John P. Reed stood near the middle of the street; Crouse was about four feet from Reed when I first saw Reed; Crouse was in a stooping posture when shot; Crouse was standing sidewise to Reed when he fired; I saw a stone in Crouse's hand; (stone presented) it was like the stone; would take that to be the stone.

Mary Crouse, sworn—I am widow of Jacob Crouse; had a sick child; I sent him for medicine when he was killed. Was between 9 and 10 o'clock.

Commonwealth rests.

[CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.]

The above is the evidence as far as received at the hour of going to press.

A Re-union—An Evening of Great Rejoicing.

On last Tuesday evening the Union men of Bedford counto assembled at the Court House in this place for the purpose of congratulating themselves over the late glorious triumph throughout the country. The meeting was organized by electing the following officers:

President, John Mower, Esq.; Vice Presdents, John C. Vickroy, Leonard Bittner, Capt. Geo Smith, John A. Gump, Joseph Fisher, Samuel J. Castner, Morris Walker, Josiah Ott; Secretaries, Jonathan B. Cessna, Capt. Danaker, Wm. P. Barndollar, David R. Patter.

Speeches were make by Col. Francis Jordan, Maj. John Williamson of Huntingdon, P. Frazier Smith of West Chester and Hon. John Cessna of Bedford. The addresses were able, eloquent, humorous and entertaining, and highly appreciated by a large and enthusiastic audience.

BY ALL MEANS.—If you desire to present your friend with a neat and acceptable present at Christmas, subscribe in time for a copy of the "Photograph Family Record."

CITY NOTICES.

IRON CITY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE AND NATIONAL TELEGRAPH INSTITUTE.

F. W. JENKINS, J. C. SMITH, A. M., ALEX. COWLEY, } Principals.

1st College Building, cor. of Penn & St. Clair Sts.
2d " " Odd Fellows' Building 5th st.
3d " " Nos. 26 and 28 St. Clair St.

ARRIVALS FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 4, 1865.

C. Palmer, Malta, Morgan Co., O.
W. H. Blair, Fallow Field, Crawford Co., Pa.
R. Cunningham, Pittsburgh, Pa.
A. V. Holmes, Rich Valley, Allegany Co., Pa.
J. H. Flack, Pittsburgh, Pa.
G. Weiss, Pittsburgh, Pa.
W. W. Cox, Hope Church, Allegheny Co., Pa.
R. A. Cox, " " "
J. T. Woodward, Chalfant, Champaign Co. O.
J. P. Butler, Wurtemburg, Lawrence Co., O.
E. A. Lee, Sandy, Columbiana Co., O.
C. C. Chadwick, Columbia Centre Lick. Co., O.
D. Shoup, Zanesville, Allen Co., Ind.,
W. E. Leonard, Collamer, Cuyahoga Co., O.
W. D. Downing, Franklin, Venango Co., Pa.
W. S. Springer, Clinton, Allegheny Co., Pa.
J. R. Foster, Adams Armstrong Co., Pa.
R. Collins, Youngstown, Mahoning Co, O.
J. A. Muthersbough, Lewistown, Mifflin Co., Pa
M. M. Horton, Well's Tannery, Fulton co., Pa.
E. R. Spencer, Lenox, Ashtabula co, O.
J. C. Watson, Huntsville Logan co., O.
G. R. Morrison, E. Springfield, Jeff. co., O.
Harriet Riley, Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. Wolf, McClure tp., Allegheny co., Pa.
A. Huffman, Allegheny, Alle. co., Pa.
L. Warren, Businessburgh, Bel. co., O.
W. Kiler, Clifton, Greene co., O.
J. S. Forsyth, Brownsville, Fayette co., Pa.
J. M. C. Wilson, Yellow Springs, Greene co., O.
D. Kirkland, Pittsburgh, Pa.
P. Ahlefield, Ada, Hardin co., O.
J. A. Green, Freeport, Harrison co., O.
I. T. Moss, New Salem, Fayette co, Pa.
A. H. Nerdig, Western, Linnco., Iowa.
R. W. Moats, Jamestown, Mercer co., Pa
W. Porter, " " "
J. S. Mossman, " " "
D. S. Gillis, Kinston, Trumbull co., O.

For terms and information concerning the College, address JENKINS, SMITH & COWLEY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OYES! O YES!

WILLIAM DIBERT, Auctioneer.

The subscriber having taken out license as an Auctioneer tenders his services to all his old friends. Persons desiring an auctioneer will find it advantageous to give him their patronage.

Post Office address, BEDFORD, Penn'a.

Nov. 3.:6m. WM. DIBERT.

BEDFORD MARKET.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

BEDFORD, Pa., November 23.

Flour	$10.00a10.50	Coffee	40
Wheat	1.75a200	Sugar	18a25
Corn	70	Hams	26a30
Rye	80	Shoulder	20
Oats	40	Sides	20
Flaxseed	2.00	Best Syrup per gal.	1.60
Butter	35	Molasses	1.00a1.20
Eggs	20	Tallow	12
Soap	8a10	Wool	45a50
Potatoes	1.00	Feathers	75
White Beans	2.00	Dried Apples per lb	8
Lard per lb	25	Dried Peaches "	20
Beef, fore quarter,	10	Pork, per hund.	12.00
" hind "	12		

MARRIED.

On the 19th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Jacob Brenneman, Esq., Mr. JACOB MILLER and Miss MARY ANN DILTZ, both of Morrison's Cove.

At the bride's home, on the 28th ult., by Rev. B. H. Hunt, Mr. MICHAEL MILLER and Mrs. ELIZA BLACKBURN, both of this county.

On the 21st inst., at the Presbyterian parsonage, by Rev. R. F. Sample, Mr. JOSEPH S. COOK and Miss HALLIE C. GATES, both of Hopewell township, Bedford county.

DIED.

On the 9th inst., ELLEN, youngest daughter of Wm. Penrose dec'd, aged 21 years 8 months and 20 days.

In Harrison township, Oct. 15th, Mr. PETER WERTZ in the 83 year of his age. Mr. Wertz was one of the oldest citizens of the community in which he lived. He was honest in his dealings, upright in his character, inoffensive in his disposition and enjoyed the favorable regard of all who knew him. The family mourn the loss of an indulgent parent, but trust that their loss is his eternal gain.

In Cumberland Valley township, on the 2nd inst., Mrs. NANCY HUNT, aged 88 years, 1 month and 1 day.

Mrs. Hunt died within a few miles of the place of her birth. She was familiar with the early history of her native country, and witnessed great changes in her own eventful life. She was a good woman, and, for many years, a consistent member of the Presbyterian church. She retained her mental vigor until the last. Her views of religious truth were remarkably clear, and her faith in Christ was as unfaltering as it was intelligent. About a year ago her house was entirely consumed, and therefore she lived in the midst of discomforts, yet was submissive and patient. The last remark she made to the writer, in early autumn, was: "I hope to go to a better house before winter comes." God granted her desire, and removed her to a "house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens."

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

Whereas a certain "notice to tresspassers" was published over my signature in the Bedford INQUIRER, I hereby give notice that said advertisement was inserted without my knowledge or consent. HENRY FELTON.

Nov. 24.3t.

TO TEACHERS.

The School Directors of Middle Woodberry tp., desire to employ five competent teachers. The salary will be $40 per month for the school in the town of Woodberry, and $32 per month for the others, graded downward according to certificates.

nov. 25:2t* W. M. PEARSON, President of the Board.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of RICHARD W. JONES, late of South Woodberry tp., deceased.

Letters of administration on said estate having been granted by the Register of Bedford county to the subscriber, persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted are notified to make immediate payment.

Nov. 24, 1865:6t DAVID C. LONG, Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of ELIAS DIEHL, late of Snake Spring tp., deceased.

Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, on said estate, all persons having claims or demands against said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted are notified to make immediate payment.

GEORGE SMOUSE,
Snake Spring tp., Nov. 24.:6t Administrator.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

The subscriber offers for sale or rent

The Mansion Property

Formerly occupied by Jacob Barndollar, dec'd, consisting of a good Stone Residence, Store Room and Warehouse attached, with all the necessary buildings for convenience—consisting of a good Stable, Brick Spring House, Wash House, &c. &c. with running water at the door.

J. M. BARNDOLLAR.
Bloody Run, Pa., Nov. 24, 1865.:6t

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned Administrator of the estate of Catharine Points, deceased, will sell at public outcery, upon the premises, on WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20th, 1865, all the following described real estate, situate in Union tp., to wit:

ONE TRACT OF LAND,

containing about twenty-seven acres, with a one and a half story log house, small barn and other out-buildings. About ten acres of said land is under fence, the balance well timbered. There is also a young orchard of choice fruit upon the premises and a never failing spring of excellent water near the door.

Sale to commence at one o'clock P. M. of said day. Terms made known on day of sale.

nov. 24:ts GEO. W. POINTS, Adm'r.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD,

On and after Monday, November 13, 1865, Passenger trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTHWARD TRAINS. ACCOM.	A. M. EXPRESS.	P. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	NORTHWARD TRAINS. ACCOM.	P. M. EXPRESS	P. M.
Leaves.	Leaves.			Arrives	Arrives	
4 15	8 10		Huntingdon	11 39	5 45	
4 35	8 38		M'Connellstown	11 19	5 24	
4 43	8 36		Pleasant Grove	11 11	5 16	
5 00	8 54		Marklesburg	10 55	5 00	
5 16	9 10		Coffee Run	10 39	4 45	
5 24	9 18		Rough & Ready	10 31	4 36	
5 36	9 30		Cove	10 19	4 24	
5 46	9 34		Fisher's Summit	10 15	4 20	
Arrives	Arrives			Leaves.	Leaves.	
5 55	9 42		Saxton	10 00	4 05	
	Leaves.				Arrives	
	10 00					
	10 20		Riddlesburg		3 55	
	10 28		Hopewell		3 27	
	10 46		Piper's Run		3 09	
	11 18		Hamilton		2 47	
	10 31		Bloody Run		2 34	
	Arrives				Leaves.	
	11 35		Mount Dallas		2 30	

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

Leaves			
10 40		Saxton	3 50
10 55		Coalmont	3 35
11 00		Crawford	3 25
Arrives			3 25
11 00		Dudley	
		Broad Top City.	

OLIVER AYRES, Sup't.
Huntingdon, Nov. 13, 1865.:tf

VALUABLE PASTURE LOTS FOR SALE, by O. E. SHANNON.
nov. 17:tf*

SETTLE YOUR ACCOUNTS.—All persons holding CHECKS, TREASURY DRAFTS, or having claims against the POOR HOUSE of Bedford county, are requested to present them on the 5th of December, A. D. 1865, for settlement.

By order of the Board of Directors.
nov. 17:3t T. R. GETTYS, Clk.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given, that the partnership in the business of woolen manufacturing, heretofore existing under the title of J. LUTZ & CO. is dissolved this 12th day of November, by the withdrawal of J. Lutz. All persons knowing themselves indebted to us are requested to settle their accounts at once. Payment can be made to J. Lutz at his office in Bedford or to M. Lutz at the factory. J. LUTZ & CO.
nov17

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

Call at

Mrs. V. B. Tate's & M. Rea's.

Best assortment of

BONNETS, HATS, CAPS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS and FEATHERS.

Handsome Bonnets for $3.50 worth $5.00.

Ribbons for 25 cents, worth 45; best 75, worth $1.

Farm, Garden & Household.

A GREAT FARMER'S MAXIMS.

We have already made a notice of a discourse by Rev. L. M. Glover, D. D., Jacksonville, Ill., on the death of Mr. Jacob Strawn, who was spoken of as "The Great American Farmer," and who died at Jacksonville, Ill., in August last. His biographer has recorded many excellent characteristics of this "distinguished farmer," who has met with great success in all his business operations, which is attributable chiefly to the following maxims, which we copy for the benefit of those farmers who are somewhat tardy in performing the operations of the farm.

"When you wake up do not roll over, but *roll out*. It will give you time to ditch all your sloughs, break them up, harrow them; and sow them with timothy and red clover. One bushel clover to two bushels timothy is enough.

"Make your fence high, tight, and strong, so that it will keep cattle and pigs out. If you have brush, make your lots secure, and keep your hogs from the cattle, for if the corn is clean they will eat it better than if it is not.

"Be sure to get your hands to bed by seven o'clock; they will rise early by the force of circumstances.

"Pay a hand, if he is a poor hand, all you promise him; if he is a good hand, pay him a little more; it will encourage him to do still better.

"Always feed your hands as well as you do yourself, for the *laboring men* are the bone and sinew of the world, and *ought to be well treated.*

"I am satisfied that getting up early, industry, and regular habits are the best medicines ever prescribed for health.

"When it comes rainy, bad weather, so that you cannot work out of doors, cut and split your wood.

Make your tracks when it rains hard, cleaning your stables, or fixing something which you would have to stop the plow for and fix in good weather.

"Make your tracks, fixing your fence or a gate that is off the hinges, or weatherboarding your barn where the wind has blown off the siding, or patching the roof of your house or barn.

"Study your interests closely, and don't spend any time in electing Presidents, Senators, and other *small* officers, or talk of hard times when spending your time in town whittling on store boxes, etc.

"Take your time and make your calculations; don't do things in a hurry, but do them *at the right time, and keep your mind as well as your body employed.*"

MANURING IN LATE AUTUMN.

In November, however, after a few cold nights, nature has provided the farmer with something nearly equal to the plank road or a continuous railway over his farm, upon which he can convey his heavy articles with comparative ease. He can now move on with large loads without straining or discouraging his team, or putting his own shoulder to the wheel, or mutilating the fair fields which he had laid down at much cost and care.

The question whether manure is more efficient in the soil, placed there in the fall, than when deposited there in the spring, is one that requires some investigation and perhaps experiments. Uncovered manure is always losing some portion of its valuable properties, so long as it remains in that position; they may be slight where it is in the cellar or in large quantities together; but even then there is a constant loss. If all the droppings of the stock,—both solid and liquid,—could be at once mingled with the soil upon which crops are to be placed, we are of the opinion that it would be more effective than it is as usually applied. This course, however, cannot be adopted with any economy. But, generally, all the manure that is accumulated during the summer can be applied to the soil and plowed under in the fall. Where this is done, and the land is again plowed in the spring, we have found the best seed beds and the most abundand crops that we have ever seen. On turning it over in April or May, the soil was very dark, almost black, and remarkably fine and light. The manure seemed to have had a wonderful effect upon it, not only in increasing it by its own bulk, but in throwing it up, somewhat as yeast raises the dough for making bread.—*New England Farmer.*

LABOR SAVING—LABOR MAKING.

Labor saving implements were once thotght to be destructive to the interests of the working man, just in proportion as they saved the drudgery of labor; This seems reasonabe at first, but a little thought will correct the error. How then do the farm laborers, thrown out of work by the introduction of improved implements, ultimately find work? Plainly by the increased amount of tillage which horse power, machinery and tools make possible in the country. In a section where all he soil is under cultivation of some kind, it will lead to more thorough system of farming. In the case of our own country; it leads to the faster extension of civilization westward, the rapid subjugation of wild lands, and the ter better cultivation of that already under the plow. For instance, the Western grain grower, who now devotes 75 to 150 acres to corn and other grain crops, with the meager facilities of thirty years ago, could not have managed one-fourth part that amount in a similar manner. This increase of agriculture, not only keeps good the original number of farm laborers, but creates a new demand for laborers in every other field of industry. More ships and railroads are required for transportation, more manufacturing establishments, more mechanics to construct these, and men to manage them, more miners, machinists, etc. In fact, the whole body politic thus receives vital refreshment from every really labor-saving invention. This is a forcible illustration of the fact that whatever fairly advances the interests of one class, becomes a benefit to all classes in the community.

PASTURING MEADOWS.

It is not an uncommon practice with many farmers to turn their cattle or sheep on the meadows after the hay crop has been removed, and allow them to pasture there until winter. In seasons very favorable to the growth of grass, it may not be injurious to allow a portion of the after-growth to be eaten off, but in dry seasons the result is bad, and so in all cases where the growth is kept down throughout the season. Where the grass is cut down close to the ground, the roots will be severely taxed to furnish a second growth and the farmer can much better afford to feed his cattle grass from the soiling patch, or roots, than to have his next year's crop of hay injured by over-pasturing the meadows just mown. A top dressing of some well prepared manure will generally produce very perceptible results, and may be profitably used, especially on spots where the grass has been rather light.—*Western Rural.*

ANOTHER ARRIVAL.

The subscriber would most respectfully inform the ladies and gentlemen of Bedford and vicinity, that he has again returned from Philadelphia, with a well selected assortment of Ladies, Gentlemen's, Misses and Children's

Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, and Balmorals,

of various descriptions, to which he respectfully invites their attention.

For Gentlemen, Boys and youths, he has every thing in their line, together with a stock of gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, consisting of collars [all styles,] scarfs, scarf-pins, neck-ties, butterflies, suspenders, handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

Also the best brands

Tobacco and Cigars,

all of which will be sold at a very small advance to CASH AND SHORT TIME BUYERS.

As heretofore stated, we do not boast that ours is the largest, cheapest, and best assortment of Boots and Shoes ever brought to Bedford, but we have bought according to our means, feeling assured that the best and decidedly the most lasting advertisement, is a trial of the goods. But whilst there may be larger, we feel confident there is none better.

Having been in the shoe business all our life, we feel satisfied that we fully understand our business, and have purchased our goods accordingly. We have on hand a nice stock of

Plain and Fine Stationery,

to which we invite attention.

Repairing done with neatness and dispatch, and all rips of our own goods sewed free of charge.

☞Please remember! *All rips sewed or pegged free of charge.*

TO THE LADIES.

We take pleasure in saying that we have an excellent stock of J. L. Ritter's Philadelphia made SHOES and GAITERS, which will wear as long as any other make; and neatly repaired when necessary. We still have a separate apartment for their accommodation, have a lady to wait upon them, and will be most happy to have them give us a call.

☞Don't forget the place, SHAFFER'S BUILDING, Julianna Street, a few doors South of the Washington Hotel.

oct. 27, 1865.-3mos. J. HENRY HUTTON

THE GREAT VARIETY STORE.
ANDERSON'S ROW.

H. F. IRVINE,

REGULATOR OF PRICES IN BEDFORD.

Having purchased the establishment of Joseph Alsip, Jr., and added a fresh supply of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

I am determined to sell as cheap as the cheapest. Call and see my fine assortment of

Queensware, Glassware, &c.

ALSO MY LARGE STOCK OF

Hosiery, Gloves, Neck-Ties, Collars, &c.

Also, my articles in the Stationery line, such as

Pencils, Steel Pens, Penholders, &c.,

ALSO MY VARIETIES, SUCH AS

Spices of all Kinds,

Table Salt, Essence of Coffee, Hambleton's Hair Stain, etc. In the Boot and Shoe line, I keep everything calculated for man woman or child: Boots of all kinds; Shoes of every description; Gaiters of all styles in the market.

CALL AND SEE MY GOODS,

and examine for yourselves! No trouble to show goods. My prices will suit the times and pockets of purchasers.

N. B. Orders from country merchants promptly filled at small advance upon city prices.

☞I am also agent for the New England Family Sewing Machine, which should be in every family. An entire machine for the little sum of $20.00. Call and hand in your orders soon.

Oct.27.-3ms. H. F. IRVINE.

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat,

REQUIRES IMMEDIATE ATTENTION AND SHOULD BE CHECKED. IF ALLOWED TO CONTINUE,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Affection, or an Incurable Lung Disease

IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief.

FOR BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, CONSUMPTION & THROAT DISEASES,

Troches are used with always good success.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS

will find *Troches* useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The Troches are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, each year find them in new localities in various parts of the world, and the *Troches* are universally pronounced better than other articles.

Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the *Worthless Imitations* that may be offered.

Sold everywhere in the United States, and in Foreign countries, at 35 cents per box.

Nov. 10, 1865.

AGENTS WANTED
TO SELL KETTELL'S ONE VOL.
HISTORY OF THE REBELLION.

The only work, every page of which has been prepared for the press since the close of the war. The popularity of this work has no parallel. One General Agent for the west returns over **700** subscriptions per day on the average through the week. The canvass has just begun, yet we have OVER FIFTY THOUSAND SUBSCRIBERS.

At the rate we are now selling, our list will be

OVER 200.000

the first year. So flattering is the prospect, we ordered paper for 47,000 volumes before a book was bound. It is the work people want.

Full; Complete, and Reliable Price, $4.50, only about half the price of other Histories, in proportion to the amount of reading. Our agents report a very general desire in the public to exchange the Two Vol. work for this. Illustrations are numerous and beautiful, from steel plates. The work is now ready for delivery. Address

L. STEBBINS, Hartford, Conn.

Nov. 10, 1865.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—

All persons interested are hereby notified that the following accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's office of Bedfofd county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphan's Court in and for said county, on Tuesday the 21st day of November, next, at the Court House in Bedford, for confirmation:

The account of Henry P. Diehl, administrator of the estate of John Bosen, late of Colerain tp., deceased.

O. E. SHANNON,
Oct. 20. Register.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of MARY HYSSONG late of Londerry township, deceased.

Letters Testamentary having been granted by the Register of Bedford county to the undersigned Executor. All persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment and those having claims are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

P. F. LEHMAN,
Oct. 30, '65. Executor.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Great Supply of BOOTS & SHOES,

of the best quality, just opened at

Sept. 28, 1865. CRAMER & CO'S.

CLOTHING.

OVERCOATS, DRESS and SACK COATS, PANTS and VESTS.

Also, elegant OVERSHIRTS for gentlemen, made of the best French flannel for sale at

Sept. 28, 1865, CRAMER & CO'S,

THE INQUIRER JOB PRINTING OFFICE,

Bedford, Pa.

We are prepared to execute at short notice and in the most approved style

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
WEDDING AND VISIZING CARDS,
BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CONCERT TICKETS,
ORDER BOOKS,
SEGAR LABELS,
RECEIPTS,
LEGAL BLANKS,
PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS,
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

DURBORROW & LUTZ.

"UNQUESTIONABLY THE BEST SUSTAINED WORK OF THE KIND IN THE WORLD."

Harper's New Monthly Magazine.

Critical notices of the Press.

It is the foremost Magazine of the day. The fireside never had a more delightful companion, nor the million a more enterprising friend, than Harper's Magazine.—*Methodist Protestant* (Baltimore.)

The most popular monthly in world.—*N. York Observer.*

We must refer in terms of eulogy to the high tone and varied excellences of Harper's Magazine—a journal with a monthly circulation of about 170,000 copies—in whose pages are to be found some of the choicest light and general reading of the day. We speak of this work as an evidence of the American People; and the popularity it has acquired is merited. Each number contains fully 144 pages of reading matter, appropriately illustrated with good wood-cuts; and it combines in itself the racy monthly and the more philosophical quarterly, blended with the best features of the daily journal. It has great power in the dissemination of love of pure literature.—TRUBNER'S *Guide to American Literature,* London.

The volumes bound constitute of themselves a library of miscellaneous reading such as cannot be found in the same compass in any other publication that has come under our notice.—*Boston Courier.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—1866.

The Publishers have perfected a system of mailing by which they can supply the Magazine and Weekly *promptly* to those who prefer to receive their periodicals directly from the Office of Publication.

The postage on Harper's Magazine is 24 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's postoffice.

TERMS:

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, one year.....$4.00

An extra copy of either the Magazine or Weekly will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4.00 each, in one remittance; or Six copies for $20.00.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

A complete set, now comprising Thirty-one Volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for $2.25 per volume. Single volumes, by mail, postpaid, $3.00. Cloth cases, for binding, 58 cents, by mail, postpaid. Address

HARPER & BROTHERS,
Nov. 10. Franklin Square, New York.

A COMPLETE PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE TIMES."

"The best, cheapest, and most successful Family Paper in the Union."

HARPER'S WEEKLY,

SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED.

Critical Notices of the Press.

"The best Family Paper published in the United States."—*New London Advertiser.*

"It is the Model Newspaper of our country—complete in all the departments of an American Family Paper—Harper's Weekly has earned for itself a right to its title 'A JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION.'"—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

"This Paper furnishes the *best Illustrations.* Our future historians will enrich themselves out of Harper's Weekly long after writers, and painters, and publishers are turned to dust."—*New York Evangelist.*

"A necessity in every household."—*Boston Transcript.*

"It is at once a leading political and historical annalist of the nation."—*Phila. Press.*

"The best of its class in America."—*Boston Traveller.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—1866.

The Publishers have perfected a system of mailing by which they can supply the MAGAZINE and WEEKLY *promptly* to those who prefer to receive their periodicals directly from the Office of Publication. Postmasters and others desirous of getting up Clubs will be supplied with a handsome Show-bill on application.

The Postage on Harper's Weekly is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's postoffice.

TERMS:

HARPER'S WEEKLY, one year.....$4.00

An Extra copy of either the Weekly or Magazine will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4.00 each, in one remittance; or six copies for $20.00.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

The Annual Volumes of Harper's Weekly, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense, for $7 each. A complete set, comprising eight volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per vol., freight at expense of purchaser.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS,
Nov. 10. Franklin Square, New York.

A GOOD, CHEAP, AND VERY VALUABLE PAPER FOR EVERY MAN, WOMAN, AND CHILD. IN CITY, VILLAGE, AND COUNTRY:

The American Agriculturist,

FOR THE

Farm, Garden, and Household,

Including a special Interesting and Instructive Department for CHILDREN and YOUTH.

The *Agriculturist* is a large periodical of 32 pages, well printed, and filled with plain, practical, reliable, original matter, including hundreds of beautiful and instructive Engravings in every annual volume.

It contains each month a Calendar of Operations to be performed on the Farm, in the Orchard and Garden, in and around the dwelling.

The thousands of hints and suggestions given in every volume are prepared by practical, intelligent workingmen, who know what they write about.

The Household Department is valuable to every House-keeper, affording very many useful hints and directions calculated to lighten and facilitate in-door work.

The Department for children and youth is prepared with special care, to furnish not only amusement, but also to inculcate knowledge and sound moral principles.

TERMS: **$1.50 A YEAR.**

☞TRY IT A YEAR.

ORANGE JUDD & CO., Proprietors,
41 Park Row, New-York City.

☞Subscriptions left at this Office will be promptly forwarded without charge.

Oct. 27, 1865.

S. E. HENRY.....WM. F. JOHNSTON.....T. S. JOHNSTON

S. E. HENRY & CO.

Forwarding and Commission Merchants,

and wholesale and retail dealers in

Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots Shoes,

Ready-made Clothing, Cedar and Willow-ware, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Queensware, Hardware, Iron, Nails, Fish, Flour, Feed, Coal, Plaster, Salt, &c.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

☞CASH paid for all kinds of

Grain, Flour, Feed, Wool, Bark, &c. &c.

Huntingdon, Pa., Nov. 3.:1yr.

JOB WORK executed CHEAP in PLAIN and FANCY colors at the "Inquirer Office"

J. R. BURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,

BEDFORD, PA.,

U. S. ARMY CLAIM AGENCY

FOR THE COLLECTION OF

BOUNTY, BACK PAY, PENSIONS,

and other Claims against the Government.

BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.

To enable those who may have claims upon the United States for moneys due deceased officers and soldiers on account of military services rendered, while in the regular or volunteer service, we publish the following order of payment:

FIRST.—If the deceased was *Married*, payment will be made: 1st, to the widow; 2d, if no widow, to his child or children (if minors, to a guardian.)

SECOND.—If he died *unmarried:* 1st, to the father; 2d, if the father is dead, to the mother; 3d, if both parents are dead, to the brothers and sisters, collectively; lastly, to the heirs general (to be distributed in accordance with the laws of the State in which the deceased had his domicile.)

In the number entitled to Bounty may be added the *pro rata* Bounty due soldiers discharged for wounds received in actual battle.

PENSIONS.

Under the Act of Congress, approved July 14th, 1862, pensions are granted to the following classes of persons:

1st. Invalids disabled since March 4th, 1861, in the military and naval service of the United States in the line of duty.

2d. Widows of officers, soldiers, or seamen, dying of wounds received or of disease contracted in the military or naval service as above.

3d. Children under sixteen years of age, of such deceased persons, if their be no widow surviving, or from the time of the widow's second marriage.

4th. Mothers (who have no husband living) of officers, soldiers, or seamen, deceased as aforesaid, provided the latter have left neither widow nor children under sixteen years of age; and provided also, that the mother was dependent, wholly or in part, upon the deceased for support.

5th. Sisters under sixteen years of age of such deceased persons, dependent on the latter, wholly or in part, for support; provided there are no rightful claimants of either of the last preceding classes.

Special attention given to CLAIMS FOR LOSS OF HORSES.

☞Applications by mail attended to as if made in person. ☞No charge made until the Claim is adjusted. ☞Information given free of charge. April 28, 1865:tf

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

The undersigned offers his

Two Valuable Farms for Sale,

situate in Bedford township, Bedford county, Pa., adjoining William Chenowith and others, about one mile from Bedford, and six miles from Mc Dallas Station on the Southern Penn'a R. R. The road to be extended to Bedford will run within a few rods of the one end of the No. 1 farm. The improvements are: on the No. 1, a GOOD HOUSE and a large bank barn with a flowing pump of the very best water, 2 wagon sheds, with 2 corn cribs, spring house, and other out houses, 2 apple orchards, with other fruit trees, a small run passes the barn and spring house, that can be turned to water a large meadow. On this farm there are about 200 acres of good limestone land, 150 acres cleared, balance in good timber. There is also iron ore on both farms.

No. 2 farm contains about 250 acres; cleared land near 150 acres, balance in good timber. The improvements consist of a NEW FRAME HOUSE, new bank barn, young apple orchard. Also an old orchard on the one side of a limestone ridge There is also plenty of iron ore on this farm.

The reason for selling these farms is that the owner wishes to enter into some other business.

For further particulars address

CHARLES COLFELT,
Bedford, Pa.

Reference: Hon. JOB MANN, O. E. SHANNON, Esq.
August 25, 1865. tf.

628. HOOP SKIRTS. 628

HOPKINS'

"OWN MAKE" OF HOOP SKIRTS,

are gotten up expressly to meet the wants of first class trade.

They embrace a complete assortment of all the new and desirable styles. Sizes and length, for Ladies, Misses, and Children, and are superior to all others made in point of symmetry, finish and durability; being made of the finest tempered English steel springs—with linen finished covering and having all the metallic fastenings immovable secured, by improved machinery. They return their shape and elasticity to the last, and are warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Also, constantly in receipt of full lines of good Eastern made SKIRTS, at very low Prices. Skirts made to order, altered and repaired.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

at Manufactory and sales rooom,

No. **628 Arch st.** above 6th., PHIL'A.

☞TERMS CASH. ONE PRICE ONLY!

Sept. 1.-4m.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

The undersigned offer for sale that body of valuable land, situate in Colerein township, Bedford county, bounded on the north by the Raystown Branch of the Juniata, on the east by land belonging to the heirs of Lawrence Jamison, on the west by Dunnings Mountain, and with the easterly lands now, or late, of the heirs of Mrs. Scott, and containing about

330 ACRES,

net measure. There are about 100 acres cleared land; the residue being covered with good timber. The buildings on this property consist of a

Log House, Log Barn,

and other out-buildings.

This tract is composed principally of Limestone land, is well watered, and is so situated that it can be conveniently divided into two or three farms, and will be so divided if required, to suit purchasers.

The line of the proposed Southern Pennsylvania Railroad will run along the bank of the river, and in all likelihood a station will be required either upon or near to the property to accommodate the trade and business of Friend's Cove.

This property can be put in good repair at a small cost, and made one of the most valuable farms in the neighborhood.

Propositions for the purchase of this tract, or any part thereof, will be received up to the first of November next. GEO. SMITH, of Alex'r,
Aug. 11, 1865. Agent of Mrs. Eliza Watson.

REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

The subscriber offers at private sale,

A Lot of Ground

in the village of New Enterprise, South Woodberry township, Bedford county, containing about one acre of ground. The improvements are a story and a half BRICK HOUSE, with basement kitchen and cellar, frame stable to hold three head of horses and two cows, frame hog pen, large frame blacksmith shop with shed for shoeing, large two story wagon and coach maker shop, with large shed for new work and lumber attached, and all other arrangements necessary for carrying on the wagon and coach making business. A good well of never failing water near the door, and a branch of the Three Spring Run running through the property. Terms easy.

For further particulars apply to the subscriber.

D. F. BUCK.

New Enterprise, Pa., Sept. 29, 1865.:3m.

BEDFORD NURSERIES
BEDFORD, PENN'A.

T. M. LYNCH,

Offers to the public and dealers, a large stock o well grown fruit trees consisting of APPL TREES 6 to 10 feet high, PEAR, standard and dwarf, PLUM, CHERRY, APRICOT, NECTARINES, QUINCES, GRAPES of all the desirable kinds, CHERRY CURRANT and other fine varieties, GOOSEBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, SPANISH CHESTNUT, ENGLISH WALNUT, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL FLOWERING TREES, Evergreen Trees, Shrubs and Vines in variety, Honeysuckles of all kinds, Hardy perpetual blooming Roses, Flowering Shrubs, Dahlias, Fancy Varieties, Fuchsias, Chrysanthemums, &c.

Upwards of 150,000 trees are now on the grounds, thrifty and healthy. Great inducements are offered to those intending to plant largely, or those buying to sell again, especially of apple.

Catalogues sent free to those applying.

Persons at a distance will please write for further information.

☞Agents wanted to sell trees. Good wages paid.

july28,65:1yr.

DRESS GOODS.

Two hundred pieces LADIE'S DRESS GOODS including—

FRENCH MERINOES, all colors,
ALL WOOL DELAINES do
ALL WOOL REPS do
ALL WOOL PLAIDS do
BOMBAZINES, ALPACAS, MOHAIRS, POPLINS, CASHMERES, &c. &c. embracing the most elegant styles we have ever offered for sale in Bedford. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Sept. 28, 1865.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.
VIZ.

London Quarterly Review (Conservative.)
Edinburgh Review (Whig.)
Westminster Review (Radical).
North British Review (Free-Church).
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory)

The American Publishers continue to reprint the above-named periodicals, but as the cost of printing has *doubled* and the price of paper nearly *trebled*, they are compelled to advance their terms as follows:

	per annum.
For any one of the Reviews	$4.00
For any two of the Reviews	7.00 "
For any three of the Reviews	10.00 "
For all four of the Reviews	12.00 "
For Blackwood's Magazine	4.00 "
For Blackwood and any one Review	7.00 "
For Blackwood and two of the Reviews	10.00 "
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	13.00 "
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15.00 "

These works will be printed on a greatly improved quality of paper, and while nearly all American Periodicals are either advanced in price or reduced in size—and very generally both, we shall continue to give faithful copies of all the matter contained in the original editions. Hence, our present prices will be found as cheap, for the amount of matter furnished, as those of any of the competing periodicals in the country.

Compared with the cost of the original editions, which at the present premium on gold would be about $100 a year, our prices ($15) are exceedingly low. Add to this the fact that we make our annual payments to the British Publishers for early sheets and copyright in Gold—$1 costing us at this time nearly $2.50 in currency—and we trust that in the scale we have adopted we shall be entirely justified by our subscribers and the reading public.

The interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our great Civil War, and though sometimes tinged with prejudice they may still, considering their great ability and the different stand-points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country of every creed and party.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers,
No. 38 Walker Street, New York.

Jan. 27, 1865.

J. M. BARNDOLLAR & SON
BLOODY RUN, PA.

RESPECTFULLY informs their friends, and the public in general, that they are receiving and keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS

SUCH AS Cloths, Cassimers. Satinetts, Vestings, Cottonades, &c., &c., &c.
Ladies Dress Goods.
Silks, Shallies, Delaines, Poplins, Prints, Ginghams, Shirtings, Irish Linens, &c.

READY MADE CLOTHING

In great variety. Men's and Boys' Coats, Pants and Vests,
Made in the Latest and Best Styles.
Boots, Shoes and Gaiters for Ladies, Gentlemen, Boys, and Childrens wear.

NOTIONS,

Hosery, Gloves, Scarfs, Necktics, Dress Trimmings, Braids, Laces, Ladies
A Large and Well Selected Stock of

GROCERIES,

COFFEE, TEA, SUGARS,
SYRUPS, RICE,
SPICES, &C., &C.
TOBACCO,
CHEWING & Smoking Tobacco of the Best Brands.
DRUGS,
Oils, Paints, Medicines & Dye Stuffs.
HARDWARE,
IRON, NAILS,
SPIKES, &c., &c.
WE KEEP

On hand a well selected stock of all kinds, and consider it no trouble to show goods. Call and see before purchasing elsewhere. No

GOODS misrepresented to effect sales. All goods warranted as represented.

WE BUY

All kinds of produce for which we pay the highest price in CASH or GOODS. We buy our goods for Cash entirely, and can offer great inducements for persons to buy of us. CALL AND SEE US.

sept.9'64.tf. J. M. B. & SON.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

BEDFORD, Pa..

ISAAC F. GROVE, Proprietor.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Bedford County, and the public generally that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Julianna Streets, Bedford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Wm. Dibert.

This House is being thoroughly re-fitted and refurnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests. Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.

The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.

Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent Hostler will be in attendence.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the trains going East, from Mount Dallas Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly, (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with him.

ISAAC F. GROVE.

Bedford, April 7, 1865.

NEW
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

The subscribers have just received a very large and elegant assortment of

NEW GOODS

Suitable for the approaching season. Having purchased our stock FOR CASH we are enabled to offer our friends and customers many

REAL BARGAINS.

To be convinced of what we here assert, please call and examine the BEST STOCK OF GOODS, we have ever had the pleasure of offering to buyers.

TERMS—Cash or Country Produce.

When credit is extended, in all cases after six months, interest will be charged.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Sept. 28, 1865.

MILROY CLAIMS.
MILROY CLAIMS.
MILROY CLAIMS.

Persons who hold claims against the United States for Quartermaster or Subsistence Stores furnished to General Milroy's forces, or any other forces in the service of the United States, whether quartered in Bedford or the neighboring counties during the war, will please take notice that the undersigned are now prepared to collect such claims as speedily as possible. Our friends will bring forward their vouchers at once, and we will close up this tedious business which has been a source of annoyance for the last two years. Come forward without delay.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
Aug. 25. Attorneys at Law, Bedford, Pa.

400 CORDS OF

TAN BARK WANTED,

FOR WHICH THE

HIGHEST PRICE WILL BE PAID,

ALSO A

STOUT BOY WANTED

TO GRIND BARK, (one from 15 to 17 years old preferred,) BY S. & W. SHUCK,
Oct. 20. Bedford, Pa.

NEW GOODS

JUST RECEIVED AT

MRS. STEWART'S.

☞CALL AND SEE THEM.

GEO. BLYMYER & SON.

HARDWARE,

House - Furnishing Goods,

WOODEN WARE,
OILS, PAINTS, NAILS AND GLASS,
BROOMS, BRUSHES,
BASKETS, ROPES, TWINE, &c.

COAL OIL LAMPS

AND

COAL OIL.

Pocket Books and Pipes.

THE FINEST

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,

ever brought to Bedford.

Our stock of goods is large and complete, and we flatter ourselves that we can offer inducements to customers.

Our goods generally have declined in price, excepting heavy Hardware, which has advanced, but we pledge ourselves to sell our customers goods at a very small advance on original cost.

We have on hand 50 kegs of

Burden's Government Horse Shoes,

which we will sell at a very small advance on cost.

Call and see us before purchasing. We pledge ourselves to sell to you at reasonable prices.

Persons ordering can rely upon their orders being filled at the lowest cash prices.

Sep 28. GEO. BLYMYER & SON.

B. M'C. BLYMYER..... .....GEO. BLYMYER.

NEW FIRM.

B. M'C. BLYMYER & CO. have entered into partnership in the

Stove, Sheet Iron and Tin business

at the old stand of Geo. Blymyer & Son.

We intend to keep constantly on hand a large supply of all articles in our line, made of the best materials, and which we will sell, wholesale or retail, at the lowest cash prices.

HOUSE SPOUTING

made to order on the shortest notice.

We have now in store a large assortment of

Cooking, Parlor, Coal and Ten Plate Stoves,

comprising the latest and most beautiful patterns.

Persons desiring these articles would do well to call.

Aug 25:3m.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS!

THE following kinds of

Threshing Machines,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF

P. H. SHIRES, BEDFORD, PA.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSE MACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush. per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

☞HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

☞Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'r.

ALSO, FOR SALE, THE

BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER!

The most perfect Machine in the world. Single Mowers or Combined Machines Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Farmers' in want of the BEST MACHINE of the kind now made, would do well to call and make arrangements to give their orders for Machines in time for mowing.

PETER H. SHIRES.

NEW GOODS AT NEW PRICES
AT
MRS. STEWART'S,

Who has just returned from the city with a large assortment of

DRY AND FANCY GOODS,

consisting in part of

Bonnet & Bonnet Silks, Flowers and Trimmings, Embroideries, Lace Goods, Handkerchiefs, Fancy Goods, Balmoral Skirts, Ladies' and Gents Furnishing Goods, Bead Gimps and Ornaments, Gloves, Hoop Skirts, Notions and Small Wares,

forming

THE BEST ASSORTMENT
OF
NEW SPRING GOODS

in the place and which will be found unusually attractive.

Having been purchased at LOW GOLD RATES we can offer

Special Inducements to Buyers.

Our Notion Department

will at all times be well supplied.

A splended assortment of

MILLINERY GOODS,

HATS, BONNETS, &c. of the latest styles.

We solicit a call from the public, being confident that we can suit all. my12:tf

COME AND SEE
The Largest and Best
STOCK OF
BOOTS & SHOES
IN TOWN.

We have just received a SECOND ASSORTMENT of H. E. LONG'S

SUPERIOR PHILADELPHIA MADE

Ladies' Misses' & Children's

fine Glove Kid, Tampico, Morocco, English Kid, Goat and English Lasting

BALMORALS, GAITERS, BOOTS, BUSKINS, SLIPPERS, and TIES,

With or without heels, made to order, to which we invite the special attention of Ladies in want of a SUPERIOR SHOE.

G. R. & W. OSTER.

Bedford, June 2.-tf.

PENNSYLVANIA PAINT AND COLOR WORKS.

LIBERTY WHITE LEAD!

TRY IT!

Warranted to cover more surface for same weight than any other. Buy the best, *it is the cheapest!*

TRY IT! TRY IT!

Liberty Lead *is whiter* than any other.
Liberty Lead *covers better* than any other.
Liberty Lead *wears longer* than any other.
Liberty Lead *is more economical* than any other.
Liberty Lead *is more free from impurities* and is WARRANTED to do more and better work, at a given cost, than any other.

Buy the Best it is the Cheapest.

Manufactured and warranted by

ZEIGLER & SMITH,
WHOLESALE
DRUG, PAINT, GLASS & DEALERS,
137 NORTH THIRD STREET,
mar17:1y PHILADELPHIA

1865. PHILADELPHIA 1865.

WALL PAPERS.

HOWELL & BOURKE,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Paper Hangings and Window Shades,

North East Corner

FOURTH and MARKET Sts. PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—Always in Store, a large Stock of LINEN and OIL SHADES.

Sept. 22.-2m.

SUNDRIES.

EXTRA No. 1 MACKEREL and SHAD. Superior quality SYRUPS, SUGAR, TEAS, TOBACCO, &c. &c. for sale cheap at CRAMER'S.

STAND FROM UNDER!
CHEAP CORNER
COMING DOWN
WITH A CRASH.

J. B. FARQUHAR

Has been to the City purchasing his

SPRING STOCK,

and takes pleasure in stating he is fully prepared to sell at

A REDUCTION OF FROM

25 to 50 per cent.

ON FORMER PRICES.

We ask the public to examine our stock, as we are determined not to let any one under sell us.

COLONADE BUILDING,

J. B. FARQUHAR.

Brown Muslin 50 cents,

AT

CHEAP CORNER.

Calico Twenty-Five Cents,

AT

CHEAP CORNER.

Delaines Thirty-Five cents,

AT

CHEAP CORNER.

GOOD MACKEREL

IN

Barrels, Half Barrels, Quarters & Kits,

AT

FARQUHAR'S CHEAP CORNER

EAST PITT STREET.

Bedford, April 7, 1865. 1y

JUST RECEIVED
A NEW STOCK OF GOODS AT
OAK HALL,
BLOODY RUN, PA.

J. B. WILLIAMS AND BRO.,

ANNOUNCE to their customers and the public in general, that they are rece